JULY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3442.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1796.

WE, the subscribers, commissioners appointed by law to take subscriptions for the Gap, New-Port and Wilmington TURNPIKE ROAD, do hereby give notice, that we purpose to attend by adjournment for that business, at the house of Samuel Cochran, on the 26th day of the 8th month (called August) next.

JOSHUA PUSEY,
JACOB LINDLEY,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES BOYD.

Chester county, 4th Mo. 25th, 1796.

FOR SALE AT
Whiteside's Tea Warehouse,
No. 99, North Second-street,

Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea
} TEAS.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in Brandywine township, Chester county, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and half a mile distant from the old Lancaster road, containing 100 acres, and upwards, of excellent land, a good proportion of which is timber and meadow ground. This place adjoins Little Brandywine creek, has a dwelling, &c. and is well calculated for extensive water-works; now in the possession of John Davis. For terms of sale, apply to ROBERT RALSTON,
No. 90, South Second-street.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1796.

OFFICE
For the Sale of Real Estates,

Is opened by the subscribers, in the town of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, in the state of Pennsylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York.

Also several large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and several other states in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.

June 29, 1796. 3m

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, last night, a small bay MARE, about 14 hands high, well made, about six years old, shod all round, and one of her fore feet much worn. Whoever secures the mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner get the mare again, shall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or eight for the mare only. DANIEL MARTIN.

Bucks county, Middletown,
June 28, 1796.

A FARM and MILLS FOR SALE,

Situated in Gwyned township, Montgomery county.

THE Farm contains 145 acres, about 45 thereof meadow, the remainder arable and timber land; there are on the premises a large dwelling-house and kitchen, with a pump of good water near the door, a barn, with carriage-house adjoining, and a sufficiency of stabling, waggon-house, sheds, &c. a stone tenement and kitchen, with a pump and oven therein, an ice-house, a store-house and smoke-house, a large stone smith's shop, a saw and blade-mill, a grist mill, in good repair, with two pair of stones, one pair of burrs, and two bolting cloths, one superfine. The whole pleasantly situated on Wissahiccon creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 6 from the county town, on the main road leading from the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryell's ferry, on Delaware. For terms, and further information, apply to SAMUEL WHEELER, at No. 99, Vine-street, or to E. WHEELER, on the premises.

June 22, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Messuage, Tenement, Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 46 acres, lying in Blockley township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining land late Dr. Smith's, now of John Nicholson, Governor Mifflin, Algernon Roberts, and the river Schuylkill. On the premises are erected a good stone house, with a cellar thereunder, a log barn, and a spring-house. There are five acres of well watered meadow, a young orchard of 250 apple trees, and other fruit, such as pears, cherries, &c. to the amount of about 100 trees more, thereon. There is also contained thereon a very convenient seat for a mill, suited to small works, which may be made advantageous, and also a capital shad fishery, one of the best, without exception, upon the Schuylkill. For terms, apply to PHINEAS ROBERTS, on the premises, about 6 miles from Philadelphia, who will make the same favorable to purchasers.

June 6, 1796

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living on Mr. Christopher Marshall's place, in Love-lane, on the first of June instant, a fat black COW, with short thick horns, a white spot on her head, some white on her shoulders, a white belly, tail and hind legs. She is a very good milch cow. Whoever takes up said cow, and returns her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM STRUNK.

June 16, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Falls township, Bucks county, on the 12th instant, an indented Negro boy, named JEREMIAH PETER JULIS, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, streight made, and large fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, two shirts, two pair of trowsers, one of which striped, a dark overjacket, two coloured under ditto, a pair of new shoes with double leather strings, and an old pair newly mended and hob-nailed. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and lodges him in gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward.

MOSES COMFORT.

Sixth month, 14th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the night of the 14th instant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, well made, a natural trotter, with a large star in her forehead, and a black mane and tail, not shod. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall receive the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB VANSANDT.

June 15, 1796. *3w. tf.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the possessors of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes,			300,000
19,946 Blanks.			
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket; subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1769.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundass, Peter Kerssner, Sebastian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joseph Hiester, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commissioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid Commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan*'s, No. 102, Race-street, Philadelphia. 6w

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from a pasture at Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, on the night preceding the 25th of May, a BAY HORSE; his main and tail are black, he has a blaze or streak of white in his forehead, extending to his nose, his tail is uncommonly thin, though longer than usual, and he carries it low, his head rather large and thick, his feet somewhat tender, and exhibit marks of his having been foundered; one or more of them white, he is spirited and trots fast, is about 15 hands and an inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, strong and well made; he is extremely disposed to slip his bridle, if left alone. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given by the subscriber, to any person who shall return said horse, or give information, so that he may be obtained.

ASHBEL GREEN.

North Third-street, No. 128.

BASLE, April 12.

M. BARTHELEMY, the French minister, has delivered to our Senate the following declaration of the Executive directory, dated Paris, the 6th Germinal:—"The Executive directory is credibly informed, that last year a plan was formed to attack the French frontiers by marching the corps of emigrants, commanded by the Prince of Conde, first into the Frickthal, and from thence through the territory from Basle, against the department of the Upper Rhine, the Mont-Terrible, Doubs and Jura: that this plan, so far from being laid aside, is again resumed; and that preparations are actually making to carry it into effect. This plan is supported by several inhabitants of Switzerland, who employ all their interest and influence to facilitate its execution. The known sentiments of several magistrates of Basle, and other inhabitants of note, are by no means qualified to appease the solicitude of the directory on this head, it being notorious that they treat with as much ill-nature the friends of the French Republic, as they shew predilection for whatever concerns the imperial armies, and the interest of the Emperor. Thus it must be supposed that if, in the execution of that plan, the enemy violated the territory of the canton of Basle, the magistrates who composed the government of this city, would endeavour by pleading the impossibility of resistance, to ward off the consequences of the violated neutrality of the canton; of course, there does not exist at present sufficient security that its neutrality will be respected. Under these circumstances, the directory finds itself obliged to declare to the magistrates of the city and canton of Basle, that unless they adopt vigorous, sufficient and unsuspicious measures for the defence of their own territory, and the maintenance of the respect due to their neutrality, it is resolved to take every step that shall be requisite for the protection of the frontier departments against every kind of insult; and the directory renders them answerable for all the unhappy consequences that may result from the military operations which circumstances may require.

BRUSSELS, April 14.

The cities of Brussels, Aloft, and Dendermonde, will soon be declared in a state of siege, and the military government is to take place.

Extract of a letter from on board the Lowestoffe, dated Mahon harbour, 28th of March.

"On the 19th of February we left Leghorn in company with the fleet, and went off Toulon to offer the French battle. We stood in so near, that the enemy's shot from the forts passed over all our ships. Notwithstanding this daring insult the republicans kept close to their anchorage. For four or five days we remained with the fleet, when we parted in company with the Lively, to look into Toulon. On the 7th of March being close in with the French land, at eleven o'clock, A. M. came on heavy squalls of wind, attended with much thunder, lightning, hail and rain. At a quarter past twelve the lightning struck three men on the mast head, who fell down, and one of them was killed; the rest were much burned, and otherwise hurt, the shock being so great as to effect all upon deck, many of whom were knocked down by it. At half past twelve another flash of lightning struck many on the different decks, rendering them motionless, and shivering the main topmast to splinters. A few minutes after, another flash set the ship on fire in several places about the masts and rigging, but it was speedily extinguished by the torrents of hail and rain. It nevertheless broke several hoops off the main mast, and shivered it to splinters; splitting the fore top mast, and carrying away the fore topsail yard. At the same time knocking many men down into the top, one of whom was killed on the spot, and differently affecting the bodies of those upon deck. The lightning entering between decks made an explosion so as to affect all who were there, rendering the limbs and sides of some totally benumbed, and flying in different directions into every port below, saving in its course most providentially the magazines. The main mast being in such a state, was cut away, to prevent its falling in any dangerous direction, or carrying away the other masts yet standing. We bore up for Minorca, and on the 11th anchored in Mahon harbour. On our arrival here it was found that the fore top-mast too had received so much damage in the storm that it was necessary to remove it. We have been lying here, with only our mizen mast standing, fourteen days: the jury mast is now up, and the fore mast in, so that I expect we shall sail for Ajaccio in Corsica, by Saturday next, where we shall remain at least six weeks for a new main mast, for every thing attached to the old mast was lost."

LONDON, April 26.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris.

From the Official Journal of the Directory.

"The Marquis del Campo, Ambassador from Spain has been to the Theatre National des Arts. The liveries of his footmen, the ribbon which he wore and whose colour recalled to mind that which our ci-devant Princes, as dignitaries of the order of St. Louis wore, appeared to create some astonishment among the spectators, little accustomed for a long time to those sorts of decorations which indicate personal distinctions and privileges incompatiable with the regime of Republics. Of what does not malevolence take advantage? This circumstance was sufficient for men, in whose eyes nothing is too minute that can foment disorder, to endeavour to circulate evil reports. And supposing even that the public respect for ambassador of a state, which has recognised our Republic, did not interdict us from all criticism, upon the nature of his custom, is it not good policy as well as good common sense, to suffer all foreigners to follow safely their customs and laws, without employing ourselves in censuring them, since we are unwilling that they should censure our customs and laws.

Let us respect all governments and their institutions, since we are willing that our own should also be respected. It is by such just and reserve conduct that we shall finish gloriously a war which we prosecuted solely for the maintenance of our independence. It is by our wisdom within, that we shall triumph without. Every Frenchman is the depositary of the victories of the defenders of the country, and if we may use the expression, responsible for the blood which they have shed upon our frontiers. Every Frenchman then, if humanity has any power over him, must, with all his means, by his respect towords foreigners, and by his sacrifices to his country, concur in restoring, as soon as possible, that peace, the common object of our wishes and the efforts of our government.

Those who preach or profess a contrary doctrine, will be justly suspected of having no other object than the continuance of a burthensome war, which the interest of our preservation renders lawful but which, if prolonged by unjust proceedings, would at length exhaust us as well as our enemies, and might bring about the destruction of our Liberty."

The following letter contains some further particulars of the first engagement in Italy, not before communicated.

PARIS, April 25.

The Commissioners with the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

Citizens—The army of Italy has opened the campaign, and that with success truly calculated to strike an impression on the coalesed powers.

You have been already instructed that a division had been advanced to Voltri,

x leagues from Genoa. Gen. Buonaparte, whom I informed of this fact on his arrival, perceived in this diſpoſition of the troops, executed ſome days before, the means of a diverſion capable of ſurpriſing the enemy.

He thought it uſeful, with this view, to leave this diviſion at at Voltri, in order to draw Gen. Beaulieu upon the heights, and to turn his flank, while he ſhould advance againſt theſe troops at Voltri: this deſign was preſently verified. Gen. Beaulieu advanced a body of 15,000 men on the heights of Montenotte, which he commanded in perſon, having under him Generals Argentau and Roccevina.

On the 20th inſtant the diviſion of the Bonetta puſhed their reconnoitering to St. Pierre d'Arena, and on the 21ſt attacked with 6000 men the brigade of Voltri, who under the command of Gen. Cervoni made, though greatly inferior in number, an honourable reſiſtance; completely evacuated the magazines, and executed in the night, and unknown to the enemy, their retreat to Savona in good order, protected by 1500 men that Gen. Buonaparte had placed for the purpoſe on the heights of Veraggio, and at the avenues of Suffello.

In the interval, 1500 men had been placed in the redoubt of Montenotte, to reſiſt the enemy, if they ſhould attack them. This redoubt was attacked on the 22d of Germinal, by an Auſtrian force, commanded by Gen. Roccevina, who believing that he ſhould be able to force this poſt, intended afterwards to advance to Savona, in order to cut off the retreat of the 5000 men of Voltri and of Veraggio.

Three times the enemy attacked this redoubt, and three times they were repulſed with the greateſt vigour; they were obliged to abandon it after they had loſt 400 men killed and wounded, among whom were one colonel, two lieutenants-colonels, and Gen. Roccevina himſelf was wounded, according to all accounts, mortally.

There was no doubt but that on the 23d, the enemy would have tried a new attack on this redoubt with freſh troops. General Buonaparte took meaſures accordingly: he gave orders to General La Harpe to take poſt upon this height, while he ſhould himſelf attack the enemy that were in front of the redoubt; and he ordered General Meſſena to march with all diligence in the night, to take a poſition in the rear of the enemy.

We all ſet out from Savona at 2 o'clock in the morning towards Altari. The attack took place at break of day at Montenotte.—The Auſtrians were vigorouſly attacked by the diviſion of General La Harpe, and while they were flying General Maſſena having taken them on the left wing, they were put into ſuch complete diſorder, that they loſt 3500 men, of whom 2000 are made priſoners, and among theſe are one colonel, the Aid-de-Camp of Argenteau, and about ſixty officers. The enemy were afterwards purſued in all directions, and here we are arrived at Carcari, maſters of the ſurrounding heights, and of Caira, which they have been obliged to abandon to us.

General Buonaparte will make known to you the details of the traits of bravery that have ſignalized this day. I content myſelf with ſaying, that the plan of the commander in chief could not have been more wiſely concerted, and that all Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have manifeſted a courage and an ardour truly heroic.

Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) SALLICETTI.

STOCKHOLM, April 16.

Several hundren men are employed in our dock yards in the ſitting out of the fleet of gallies, which ſhall be ready for ſea in three or four weeks.

The duke regent is on the point of ſetting out for Carlskrona, to accelerate by his preſence the equipment of the grand fleet.

LONDON, April 28.

The Swediſh miniſter had a long conference with his Majeſty yeſterday, on the ſubject of the expected hoſtilitiss between his court and that of Ruſſia.

It is known that the late queen of France, Maria Antoniette, before quitting Paris for the flight of June 21, 1791, has ſent all her jewels to the Count Mercy of Argenteau. Theſe, upon her going out of mourning for her brother, the Emperor very elegantly preſented to the Princeſs of France. As it was quite unexpected, the ſurpriſe and gratitude were equal.

STATE PAPER.

Anſwer to the Count de Bernſtorff, Miniſter of State and Foreign Affairs of his Majeſty the King of Denmark, to the note of Citizen Grouvelle, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Denmark.

Copenhagen, March 18.

SIR,

I am very much obliged to you for the ſentiments you expreſſed in the communication I had the honour to receive from you; they cannot but increaſe my eſteem, and although I find nothing to add to that which I have verbally communicated to you, I ſhall with pleaſure conform myſelf to your wiſhes, and do not heſitate to give you friendly explanations, even on ſubjects that allow no miniſterial diſcuſſion. To this claſs belongs the inſtruction which I have given to ſome of his Majeſty's miniſters at different foreign courts; it was publiſhed without our conſent. It can in no manner be conſidered as a declaration to thoſe courts we did not make any of that kind. It is merely an official inſtruction, which was intended for no other purpoſe but to ſerve as a direction of thoſe to whom it was addreſſed: It relates to the preceding correſpondence, is ſtrictly conformable to truth, and as it renders the juſtice due to the preſent French conſtitution, it can certainly not expoſe us to the ill will of its defenders, but rather of thoſe who do not like it. The juſtneſs of this concluſion is ſo ſelf evident, that a further attempt to explain it, could only ſerve to leſſen its effects. Beſide, you know, your reception took place without the leaſt heſitation on our ſide, quite in the cuſtomary, in the the moſt ſolemn manner we know of. We never do any thing by halves; and as you are an eye witneſs of our proceedings and of our conduct, I ſhall with pleaſure appeal to your deciſion and depend on your impartiality: depend likewiſe on the great eſteem with which

I am, &c.

Bernſtorff.

SAVANNA, June 14.

Sunday laſt arrived from Colerain, the company of light infantry, who accompanied the commiſſioners on the negociation of the treaty with the Indians; by whom we learn their encampments are on the ſouth ſide of the river St. Mary's. Nothing of import had tranſpired. Various are the reports, that 500 only of the Indians were preſent, and thoſe not diſpoſed to treat. It appears, however, that their attendance was not ſo general as was expected, and a doubt remains, whether a negociation will take place before the 1ſt of July, if then.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

Capt. Hull, from Berbice, has obligingly favoured us with the following information.

May 5.

Appeared off the harbour of Berbice, a 64 gun ſhip, called the Scipio, Capt. Davis, and the Rake frigate, with ſeveral ſmall veſſels; the fort was demanded, and an hour given to determine. The Governor very ſpiritedly refuſed, and demanded eight hours, not having the Council together; this being granted, the ſame terms were offered to him as given to Demerara, which he objected to, and aſked for the following conditional articles; That the Colonial property ſhould be put on the ſame footing as the private, and that no additional taxes ſhould take place. Gen. White agreed to this.

On the 7th the fort was given up, which only conſiſted of 100 ſoldiers, none of the militia being under arms; they marched out with the honors of war, and the officers kept their ſide arms. The ſoldiers had the liberty to depart, or join the Britiſh troops; this at firſt they refuſed, but a few days after they agreed to receive Britiſh pay, on condition to take charge of the internal forts on the river, in order to keep the blacks in ſubjection, and not to be obliged to take arms againſt the French or Dutch that might attempt the reduction of that river, being left under the charge of Col. Campbell, a very reſpectable character, and the civil commiſſion continued in its old officers, changed to the Britiſh flag. Every thing appeared in the greateſt degree of harmony between the parties when Capt. Hull left it, on the 12th of May. About this time accounts arrived of five ſail of the line of French and Dutch being on that coaſt, with an expectation of more.

There fell at Demerara one ſhip of 24 guns, a Dutch ſtate ſhip, and one batteau, a French privateer and her prize, a Portugueſe ſhip, very valuable. The crew of the privateer would not ſurrender, leſt that port, and marched to Berbice by land armed. Finding that place about capitulating, they continued their march towards Surrinam, thro' a wilderneſs, ſo thick with buſhes, covered moſtly with two feet water, that they were obliged to carry ſavages for pilots. To prevent their getting to Surrinam, the Britiſh diſpatched a letter of Marque, in order to way lay them up the river Quarantine, but they having intelligence, or expecting they would be purſued, avoided the place, by which means they eſcaped.

After having cleared out, on the day of leaving the river, I was fired at by the Scipio, and ordered to come to an anchor on the open coaſt, where a moſt dangerous ſea was going; my papers being ordered on board, I was there detained 21 hours; during which he parted his ſmall bower cable, and was obliged to let go the beſt bower, expecting momently to part that; but finally going on board to demand the reaſon of his being thus detained, were reſtored his books, papers, &c. and he was deſired to proceed. He, the captain, that moment had received the Governor on board to dinner, who had been ſworn in as a Britiſh Governor; and, by whom I was cleared out. I concluded his letting me go was fearing his reſentment, by treating a regular clearance from him with this diſreſpect.

June 11.

Rice ſold at Hamburgh the 28th of April at 27 current marks per hundred lb.

June 16.

Again has this city been viſited with the dreadful calamity of fire. On Monday laſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a room in Lodge alley was diſcovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes communicated to the neighbouring buildings. The citizens ſoon aſſembled; but their exertions could not ſtop the devouring flames till 3 o'clock on Tueſday morning, nor until a very conſiderable part of the city was deſtroyed. At this moment, owing to the confuſion occaſioned by the diſaſter, it is not in our power to give an exact account of the loſs, or of the number of buildings deſtroyed; but thoſe acquainted with the city will conceive the damage done, on being told that every houſe in Queen-ſtreet, from the bay to the corner of Church-ſtreet; all Union-ſtreet continued; two thirds of Union-ſtreet; Church-ſtreet, from Broad-ſtreet to St. Philip's church, with only two exceptions; Chalmers and Beresford's alleys; Kinloch's Court; and the north ſide of Broad-ſtreet, from the State-Houſe to Mr. Jacks's, four doors below Church-ſtreet; and five houſes on the bay from the corner of Queen-ſtreet, were burnt to the ground.

The public buildings deſtroyed are the French church and the upper or beef market. St. Philip's church was on fire ſeveral times, and ultimately muſt have been deſtroyed, if a ſpirited Negro man had not aſcended to the top of the cupola, next to the vane, and tore off the ſhingles.

The private buildings deſtroyed, and the property they contained, are of immenſe amount.

Five hundred chimneys, it is ſaid, have been counted, from which the buildings are burnt; and 150,000l. ſterling is ſuppoſed to be a ſum far ſhort of the value of theſe buildings. The goods and furniture deſtroyed are probably nearly equal to this ſum.

Early in the fire a white man, whoſe name we have not learnt, was killed by a pipe of wine falling on him; and three or four Negroes were killed at other periods.

Mr. Charles Banks had his leg very much hurt.

Mr. Laurence Campbell, Mr. Henry Lancheſter, and Mr. Joſeph Verce, were conſiderably hurt while exerting themſelves to blow up a houſe in Broad-ſtreet. We are happy to add, their wounds are not thought dangerous.

Theſe are all the accidents we have yet heard of, and we have no reaſon to believe that there are others which will be attended with any fatal effects.

The diſtreſſed ſituation to which upwards of two hundred families are reduced by this diſaſter, is eaſier to be conceived than deſcribed, or how numbers of them will be able to obtain places to ſhelter themſelves from the viciſſitudes of the ſeaſons, is hard to ſay.—Still is is to be hoped that the citizens, whoſe houſes have eſcaped from the flames, will exert themſelves as they have heretofore done when like calamities have viſited the city, in providing for them ſuch accommodations as may be in their power to afford.

Whether this misfortune is the effect of deſign or accident is not yet, and perhaps never will be, known; from the examination made on the ſpot, where it was ſaid to have firſt began, by the Intendant, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it was the work of ſome incendiary, but no proof is yet offered that will fix the crime on any perſon.

Capt. Connolly informs, that the Engliſh cruiſers have taken 16 ſail of American veſſels coming from French ports, among which is the ſloop Polly, belonging to Mr. Trenholm, of this city. The pretext now uſed for condemnation is, that every American reſident in the French iſlands is a citizen of France; of courſe, any produce ſhipped by them is a legal prize.

The following intelligence is furniſhed by Capt. Pelor from Gibraltar:

About the middle of April poſitive accounts were received at Gibraltar, from different parts of the Mediterranean, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war againſt the King of Denmark; that his cruizers were out, and had taken and ſent to Algiers eight ſail of Daniſh merchantmen.

The ſchooner Eliza, Captain Graves, of Boſton, was boarded in the Mediterranean, on the French coaſt, by a veſſel under national colours, which plundered her of a number of articles, and the ſpecie which her outward cargo ſold for, and which was to purchaſe a cargo of brandy in Cette; Capt. Graves was wounded in attempting to defend the property; a Mr. Rand, who was alſo on board and wrote an account of the tranſaction to Mr. Simpſon, the American Conſul at Gibraltar, received no perſonal injury.

The American captives in Algiers were not releaſed when Captain Pelor left Gibraltar; the money to redeem them had not yet been paid.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

Yeſterday arrived ſchooner Ann and Maria, Captain Colthard, 20 days from Petit-Guave. Flour 17 to 18 dollars, Coffee 24 ſous.

June 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Suſquehanna, to his friend in Baltimore, dated June 20, 1796.

"Dear Sir,

"In anſwer to your queries reſpecting the produce brought down the Suſquehanna to market, I can inform you that 21 boats came down that river between the 10th of May and 10th of June, of which 17 were laden with flour, carrying on an average 200 barrels each. Four were laden with wheat and lumber. The whole produce was eſtimated to be worth 40,000 dollars. The flour went chiefly to the Philadelphia and Delaware markets. Believe me, the obſtructions to navigating the river are greater in idea than in reality.—General Bratton came down the Upper Falls with 1,400 buſhels of wheat, and with the aſſiſtance of 8 men aſcended them again, performing a route of twenty odd miles up the ſtream of Suſquehanna in one day. It hath alſo become a buſineſs for three men to deſcend the Lower-Falls in a boat loaded with 16 or 18 barrels of flour on freight, and return again the ſame day. They ſtart about three miles above the Suſquehanna canal and deliver their cargoes on tide water. By good judges it is ſaid 10,000 dollars would form a channel one hundred feet wide, through the interrupting rocks in that part of the river within Maryland, and that a ſimilar ſum would clear a channel equally wide through the Upper-Falls in Pennſylvania."

BOSTON, June 20.

Arrived yeſterday, brig Reſolution, Capt. Rockwell, 15 days from Bermuda. She was captured on her paſſage

from Demarara to Amſterdam, laden with coffee and ſugar, but was cleared.

Captain Carter, arrived on Saturday from Havanna, off Long Iſland, was boarded from a French 64 gun ſhip, called the Revolution; all the men and officers who came on board were French. She was from Breſt; was then looking after an Engliſh frigate, which they had heard was on the coaſt.

Schr. Three Brothers, Appleton, arrived here from Eſſequibo, was boarded from the Huſſar Britiſh frigate, and all her letters broken open.

June 12, la. 28, 31, lon. 60, ſpoke brig Suſan, Capt. Aſſawet, from Cadiz for Boſton—who informed, that before his departure from Cadiz, a French ſquadron had captured a ſhip of war, and carried her into that port. Alſo, that the Algerine cruiſers had captured five Daniſh veſſels—and about the ſame time ſtopped an American ſhip, and after a ſhort detention permitted her to proceed.

NEW-YORK, June 2.

From the Dominica Chronicle of June 2.

We have to add, to what we ſtated in our laſt, relative to the diſturbances at Trinidad, that by a gentleman lately arrived from thence, we are aſſured that no miſchief of conſequence had happened previous to his departure, the 20th ult. except what now and then proceeded from nightly rencontres of the men of our ſhips of war on the ſtation, and the crews of the two republican privateers, who had taken refuge in the town, after the deſtruction of their veſſels by our brave and vigilant cruizers, further than prudent ſteps had been taken by Governor Chacon, and ſo great a moderation adopted on the part of the Engliſh commander, Captain Vaughan, as not to leave a doubt of the colony's being reſtored to its wonted ſtate of tranquility. It is alſo to be obſerved that the embarkation of the emigrated French Royaliſts, is imputable rather to a premeditated intention, of embracing the firſt favourable occaſion, and which then offered, of participating of the glory of the preſent campaign, than to an apprehenſion of an inſidious enemy at Trinidad.

We have delayed this Gazette, in the expectation of official information from St. Lucie to this iſland, but none having as yet been forwarded, we avail ourſelves of the intelligence obligingly communicated to us by a moſt reſpectable friend, juſt arrived from the head-quarters.

The ſurrender of that iſland took place at the time we have already ſtated, but the garriſon obtained terms, permitting them to march out, with all the honours of war, and lay down their arms on the Glacis.

They were, in number, upwards of 2000 men of all deſcriptions, of which, there were 400 whites; theſe are all embarked on board of priſon ſhips in the Carenage, and are to remain until a convoy ſails, which is fixed for the 1ſt of Auguſt next.

Previous to the ſurrender, and probably, whilſt the terms of capitulation were negociating, about ſeven hundred deſerters from the late Engliſh garriſon, being ſoldiers, emigrants or coloured people, formerly in our ſervice, got out of the French works, and reached the woods in the Souffriere quarter, and having a plenty of arms and ſome ammunition may give ſome trouble before ſubdued.

Another body of 400 men alſo eſcaped into the woods, between that fortreſs and our lines; theſe have been ſince ſurrounded, by the German Yaghers, who have already ſhot, like game, more than three fourths of them. The reſt cannot elude the ſame fate.

A number of the Cte. de Bouille's emigrant corps having deſerted from a poſt of mportance to the enemy in the night; the Gen. by day break next morning, reimbarked all the reſt of the corps, to the univerſal joy of the army. They are to return to England.

Some of thoſe, with two Britiſh and other deſerters, fallen into our hands, were hanged together, in full view of the Britiſh line.

We have loſt about 600 men, in killed, wounded and miſſing, the officers are not yet aſcertained. The 31ſt and 27th regiments are ſaid to be the moſt conſiderable ſufferers, two of our parties; ſuppoſed to have been cut off, are found to be in ſafety, owing to diſagreement between thoſe who made them priſoners.

When our fleet and army rendezvouzed at St. Ann's bay, Martinique, the enemy at St. Lucie obliged all the planters in the iſland, who had before refuſed to join them, to come into Morne Fortune; theſe have been releaſed and ſent to their plantations, with their wives, children and ſlaves.

The French ſay they have loſt 700 in killed; many were found in their hoſpitals wounded and ſick. It was owing to their having expended all their ammunition that they ſo ſoon ſurrendered. They had received no ſupplies of that article, and were reduced to the neceſſity of breaking up the ſhells we fired at them, for langrage, to return on us; in fact they have ſupplied their friends in Grenada and St. Vincents, and defended themſelves with Britiſh artillery and ammunition ſtores, abandoned by General Stewart, when he retreated from that iſland.

The Britiſh commanders and troops ſeem to conſider the defence made by the republicans as highly credible to their courage and conduct, which accounts for the generous terms granted to them.

The greater part of the town called Caſtries is deſtroyed by our fire; the enemy had fortified it with ſome cannon and 50 men, who defended it to the laſt, and were taken in the place.

General Moore is to be left in command there, with 2500 men; the reſt of the army are embarking for the immediate relief of Grenada and St. Vincents.

Admiral Pole is arrived, but we know not with what naval force; a complete regiment of Heſſians arrived at the ſame time; and it is ſaid that 5000 Britiſh troops are to follow, with a fleet, to relieve many ſhips on the ſtation.

The laſt April packet is arrived, and gives no hopes of an end to the war.

PITTSBURGH, June 25.

Thurſday laſt arrived in town his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, commander in chief of the army of the United States. His arrival was announced by a diſcharge of artillery from Fort Fayette.

From Preſqu'-Iſle we hear, that information had been received there, that the Britiſh have removed all their ſtores, &c. from Detroit, Niagara, &c. to garriſons which they have erected in their own territory, and that they have only left a few men at each of the garriſons, to prevent damage being done by evil diſpoſed perſons, until they are demanded by the proper authority.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Died in this city, on Sunday, the 26th ult. in the 64th year of his age, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſquire.

Died, on Friday laſt, at Germantown, Mr. ANTHONY ARMBRUSTER, Printer, formerly of this city, aged 79 years.

His wearied ſpirit ſoar'd to realms above,
And found a Saviour with redeeming love.

Monday laſt being the anniverſary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, it was uſhered in here with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and other demonſtrations of joy. At twelve o'clock, the Society of the Cincinnati, the officers of the State Government, and the Militia, met in the State-Houſe, and from thence proceeded to the houſe of the Governor, to congratulate him on the occaſion. After which they partook of an elegant cold collation in the Governor's garden—Public dinners were provided in different places in and near the city, where the citizens and volunteer corps aſſembled, to felicitate each other on the return of a day, which gave Freedom and Independence to this country.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated April 25th, 1796.

"We are ſorry to tell you, that on account of the delays Congreſs have met with in procuring the money promiſed the Dey of Algiers, they have allowed the term agreed on to be ſome time expired; and as theſe people make no allowance for accidental delays of this nature, it is much to be feared he may again ſend out his cruizers to make captures, as ſeveral American veſſels have gone up to France and Italy."

"Your Miniſter at Madrid has wrote the Conſul here, ſtrongly recommending him to diſſuade the commanders of American veſſels from going up the Mediterranean until this matter is cleared up. We therefore think it would not be prudent, for the preſent, to ſend any of your veſſels up the Mediterranean, or further than this place or Malaga.

"We have ſtill the Portugueſe ſquadron ſtationed in this bay, ſo that there is no danger to be apprehended of the Algerine cruizers coming down ſo far as this.

"P. S. We have juſt heard the Algerines are out, and have taken ſeven or eight Daniſh veſſels, and carried them into Algiers."

At a meeting of the undernamed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Juſtices of the Peace, and Prothonotary of the county of Northampton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, convened at Bethlehem, in the ſaid county, on the 11th june, 1796, in conſequence of a circular letter of the 27th of May laſt, from his Excellency Governor Mifflin, on the ſubject of intruſions on land within the territorial boundaries of this ſtate, by rejected Connecticut claimants.

Preſent,

Peter Rhoads, William Henry, and Robert Trail, Eſqrs. Judges, &c. George Breenig, Nicholas Kern, John Starberd, Philip Riggs, John Serfaſs, Jonas Hartzell, Iſaac Shymer, Abraham Levan, William Latimore, John Shaw, Henry Kooper, John Thymer, Jacob Kuntz, Jacob Horner, Joſeph Horſefield, and Henry Spering, Eſqrs. Juſtices &c. and William Craig, Eſq. Prothonotary, &c.

The ſaid Peter Rhoads was unanimouſly choſen chairman, and the ſaid Henry Spering ſecretary of the meeting: And on motion of Mr. Trail, the letter aforeſaid was read by the ſecretary.

It was ſtated to this meeting, by William Craig, Eſq; that in travelling through the northern parts of this county, and within the juriſdiction of the ſame, he heard of a Mr, Stanton, that divers perſons had been ſurveying lands under the Connecticut claim within the ſaid northern parts of the ſaid county.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Henry, it was reſolved, that the chairman be requeſted, on the oath of the ſaid Wm. Craig, to the circumſtances, to iſſue his precept to bring the ſaid Stanton, and ſuch other perſons as may be able to give information on the ſubject, before him, or ſome other magiſtrate of the county aforeſaid, to be examined in the premiſes, and dealt with according to law. On motion of Mr. Trail, it was reſolved that a committee of two of the magiſtrates be named, who ſhall make it their particular buſineſs to go to the northen boundaries of this county, or otherwiſe inform themſelves of any intruſions on the lands within the commonwealth by Connecticut claimants; and that the chairman name the ſaid committee: Whereupon the ſaid chairman named Nicholas Kern, and Jonas Hartzell, Eſqrs. the committee aforeſaid, who were agreed to.

And on motion, it was further reſolved, that the Sheriff of the county be requeſted to attend the ſaid committee, or furniſh an officer for the purpoſe of executing any proceſs that may be iſſued on the occaſion. Reſolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be ſigned by the chairman, atteſted by the ſecretary, and tranſmitted by them to his Excellency the Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

(Signed) PETER RHOADS.

Atteſt. H. SPERING, SECRETARY.

Bethehem, June 13, 1796.

His Excellency Governor Mifflin.

SIR,

We have it in charge to tranſmit to your Excellency the encloſed proceedings of a meeting of a number of the public officers of the county of Northampton, in conſequence of your circular letters of the 27th May laſt, on the ſubject of intruſions by Connecticut claimants on the territory of Pannſylvania.

Permit us to aſſure you, that there is a firm diſpoſition in the officers who compoſed that meeting to aſſert and maintain the authorities of the commonwealth according to their ſtations; that all legal ways and means will be purſued in bringing to juſtice thoſe who have or may invade, or violate the ſame; and that any information which can be collected, relative to any unlawful intruſions, will be readily communicated to you.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

With due reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obt. ſervts.

(Signed) PETER RHOADS,
HENRY SPERING.

From the New-York Daily Gazette, of July 4.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the ſhip Chatham, Captain Sammis, from London and Portſmouth.—By this veſſel, the editor has received a London paper up to the thirteenth of May.

A Gentlemen who came paſſenger in the Chatham communicates the following particulars:

"The intelligence of the moſt intereſting kind, concerning the war on the continent of Europe, is the total defeat of the Auſtrian and Sardinian armies. The loſs of the allies was upwards of 7000, with an Auſtrian General, and 40 field pieces taken. The ſpecial conſequences of this victory are, the total detachment of the King of Sardinia from the confederacy, and his ſending a miniſter to Paris, to ſupplicate ſuch terms as the liberality of the French nation would grant.

The Britiſh ſquadron on our coaſt ſpoke the Chatham, in 49, 10, 72, 30. They detained us ſome time, and took two of our paſſengers from on board, but, after examination, returned them.—This fleet conſiſted of the La Brooquet, Thetis, Truſty, Huſſar, and another, name unknown—They ſaid that the whole ſquadron conſiſted of 10 ſail."

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, an apprentice boy, named Henry Roofin, about five feet ſeven inches high, a little marked with the ſmall pox, and has light coloured hair; nineteen years of age; he took with him a dark blue coat, with large buttons, one yellow ſtriped nankeen coattee, buff caſſimer jacket, one pair of thickſett and one pair of tow trowſers, and a pair of coarſe ſhoes, lately ſoaled. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

LEONARD VANFOSSEN.

June 30th, 1796.

A pair of Oxen and a Cow.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Wedneſday laſt, from the place of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley, a pair of handſome young OXEN, ſpotted black and white, with a ſtreak of white on each of their backs; alſo a large red and white milch COW. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid cattle, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges; and if ſtolen, and the thief is taken, a reward of Eight Dollars more.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

June 6th, 1796.

By Joſeph Ellis, John Sparks, and James Stratton, Eſqs; Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by William Hugg, of the town of Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter, in the State of New-Jerſey, who claims an undivded half part of ſundry lots or pieces of land, ſituate in the ſaid town of Glouceſter, we have appointed Joſeph Stokes, John Blackwood, Eſq; and Joſeph Sloan, Commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid lots or pieces of land into equal ſhares, or parts; and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at Woodbury, on the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James B. Cooper, the ſaid Joſeph Stokes, John Blackwood, and Joſeph Sloan, will then be appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid lands purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for "the more eaſy partition of lands held by "coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in "common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine. Given under our hands this twenty-ſeventh day of June, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix.

JOSEPH ELLIS,
JOHN SPARKS,
¶ 6w JAMES STRATTON.

Delaware county, ſſ.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the county, againſt a certain James Sill, late of the townſhip of Edgmont, in ſaid county, upon which attachment the goods and effects of ſaid James Sill, to the value of eighteen pounds ten ſhillings, have been attached: Theſe are therefore to give notice to the creditors of ſaid James Sill to appear at the houſe of Lydia Pennell, tavern keeper, in the townſhip of Middletown, on the 23d day of July next, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the direction of ſaid act.

THOMAS NEWLIN.

Concord, June 13th, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, the 20th of March, a dark brown COW, nine or ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHANIEL BURROWS.

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farmhouse and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

State of New-Jersey, ss.

By John Sparks, Joseph Blackwood, and James Stratton, Esqs; Judges of the inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by Judah Kirby (late Judah Lock) who claims one equal half part of all that tract of land, late the property of her father, Israel Lock, situated in the township of Deptford, in the said county of Glouceſter, containing by estimation 600 acres, we have nominated Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, commissioners, to divide the said tract of land into two equal shares or parts; and, unless proper objections are stated to us, at the house of Joseph Hillman, Innkeeper, in the township of Greenwich, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the said Thomas Wilkins, Esq; Elijah Cozens, and Isaac Wilkins, will then be appointed commissioners, to make partition of the said land, pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for the "more easy partion of lands held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in com-"mon," passed November 11th, 1789.—Given under, our hands this 16th day of May, 1796.

JOHN SPARKS,
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
JAMES STRATTON.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron teakettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

ALSO,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

In the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, present

His Excellency RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Governor and Chancellor,

The 12th day of May, 1796.

Between Mary Kille, Samuel Kille, Matthew Gill, and Robert Brown, Esq; Executors of the last will and testament of John Kille, deceased, complainants,

and

John Beasly, defendant.

THE complainants, on the ninth day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, having filed their bill of complaint against the above defendant, thereby setting forth, among other things, that, in or about the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eight-four, and in the lifetime of the complainants testator, the said defendant, of the township of *Lower Alloways Creek*, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, being or pretending to be seized in fee, or of some other good and sufficient estate of inheritence, of, in and to a certain tract of land, in the said bill particularly mentioned, situate, lying and being on the lower side of Alloways Creek, containing, by estimation, one hundred and twenty-five acres; and that the said defendant, being justly indebted to the said testator in the sum of three hundred and seven pounds, lawful money of New-Jersey, in gold and silver coin, in order to secure the payment thereof, with lawful interest for the same, did, on the seventh day of February, in the year last aforesaid, execute unto the said testator a deed of mortgage, in fee simple, of the tract of land aforesaid, with the usual proviso or conditon of redemption, upon the payment of the said monies; and that the said sum of money, with the interest or any part thereof, had not been paid, according to the said proviso or condition; and therefore the said complainants do, in and by their said bill, pray that the said defendant may be decreed to pay them what is due upon the said mortgage, or that the said defendant, and all persons claiming under him, may be forever foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption or claim in and to the said mortgaged premises.

Now upon opening the matter this day to the court, by Mr. Amos Pearce, of counsel with the complainants, it appearing on affidavit, to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is, and hath been for upwards of one year last past, withdrawn out of the state of New-Jersey, and cannot be found within the same, so as to be served with a subpœna issued against him on the day of the filing of the said bill in this cause, and it further appearing by the certificate of the clerk that no appearance is entered in the cause, it is therefore ordered, by his excellency the Chancellor, that the said defendent do cause his appearance to be entered in this cause, according to the rules of the court, within two months from this present day, or that the bill of the complainants be taken *pro confesso*, agreeably to the directions of the act of the legislature in such case made, the complainants giving notice and making publication of this rule, as in and by the said act is provided.

R. HOWELL, Chancellor.

I do hereby certify, that the above is truly copied from the registry.

¶2m G. CRAFT, Register.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, instant, a Dutch servant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himself HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he speaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of soaled shoes, one pair of brown cotton stockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muslin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue shaloon, with large brass or metal buttons with small knobs on them, a new shirt, and a rorum hat; he also took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an English and Dutch grammar. He calls himself a butcher, but can do very little at the business. Whoever secures said runaway within 150 miles shall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf.

TO BE LET

On shares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the township of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, also a good farm-house, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Possession to be given the first day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

A valuable Plantation

To be Sold at Private Sale,

CONTAINING about 120 acres, situated in the township of Lower Penn's-Neck. The quality of the soil is excellent, and a good proportion of woodland and excellent meadow; on the premises are a two-story brick house, a kitchen and barn, and other out buildings, an apple orchard of the best grafted fruit; it lies within four miles of Salem, and three miles of New-Castle, well situated for market. For terms apply to WILLIAM MECUM, in the said township, in the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey. 6w

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the English, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Sassafras street, No. 99, the corner of Third-street, where he will attend at the usual office hours, (at other times he may be found as usual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-street.) He has likewise opened at said place,

An Office for the sale of real Estates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for sale, a great number of houses in the city and liberties, several elegant country seats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richest parts of Chester, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in most every county in this state, and in the neighbouring states, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY last evening, from the subscriber, an indented German servant, aged about 32 years, named JOHANNES GUNEN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has grey eyes, a fresh coloured face, short dark brown hair, he speaks little English, though talkative, if indulged, he says he can speak French, and understands it well, low Dutch is his native tongue; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a farmer brought up, says he was in the French army some time, and then set sail to America from Amsterdam; it is supposed he wears a short white homespun coat, a cocked hat flopped down before, corduroy ribbed breeches, and white jacket. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, in the township of Tredryffrin, county of Chester, and state of Pennsylvania.

¶ WATER LEEVE.

May 23d, 1796.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, last night, from the subscriber in Concord township, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, fresh coloured, and slender made; had on, when he absconded, a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, spotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clonded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has lost one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentices, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reasonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts as speedily as possible, and legally attested, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.

April 28, 1796. 2 m.

WANTED,

AS a Tutor to take care of a school in the borough of Chester, a person well acquainted with the superintendance of an English school, and accustomed to teach reading, writing, grammer and the elements of arethmetic. Any person desirous of such a situation, and can be well recommended, may apply to

JAMES WITHY.

Borough of Chester, Delaware county, May 21, 1796.

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant*. He is a stout able young man, and has about 12 months to serve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-street.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *remaining in the* Post-Office *at* Chester, *Pennsylvania, June* 1796.

A.

Susanna Adams, Charles Afflick, Margaret Ankrim, 2, Samuel Ankrim.

B.

James Beatty, jun. Richard Barnard.

C.

Thomas Cheyney, Esquire.

D.

Jesse Duncan.

G.

Robert Gilmore, John Gregory, Robert Gowdey, William Griffin.

H.

John Hindman, Henry Hinkson, Joseph Harvuot, Mr. Henderson.

I.

Eliza Jacquet, Lemuel John, Benjamin Johnson.

K.

Matthias Kerlin, George Kerlin, 2.

L.

Seth Lewis, Mary Larrew, William Leacy, 2, Jacob Lindley.

M.

Mons. Monigle, John M'Carroll.

N.

Edward Nold.

P.

Thomas Philips, Anthony Prichard, sen. Mons. Pennell, at Thomas Cheyney, Esquire's.

R.

T. Ross, Esq: Thomas Robinson, Esquire.

S.

John Speer.

T.

Thomas Thomas, Charleston, C. C. John Thompson.

W.

John Walker, Martha Whitclock, Thomas West.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Chester, June 8, 1796. 3w

John David Hechstetter,

ENGRAVER in Wood, Stone and Ivory, lately arrived from Germany,

NOW living in Sixth-street, next door to the new German Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public that he carries on the above business of engraving at the said place. He also makes instruments of wood for those who had the misfortune of losing an arm or leg; and likewise models for silversmiths and iron furnaces, at reasonable prices.

N. B. AN APPRENTICE to the above business, of honest parents, who can board himself for the first year, is wanted.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Germantown, a dark bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, has one white foot, and a star and snip. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

LEONARD MARTZ.

June 14, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3443.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1796.

Philadelphia, July 13.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, July 5th, 1796.

To the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Diſtricts.

PARTICIPATING in the general anxiety which prevails as to the health of the city and diſtricts, the Inſpectors of the Health-Office are purſuing every means in their power, which they ſuppoſe calculated to produce a ſalutary effect. The intercourſe not only with the iſlands, ſaid to be ſickly, but with all the Weſt-India Iſlands, and with the Dutch, French and Spaniſh ports on the Main, is at preſent reſtrained, and every precaution reſorted to, to prevent the introduction of any infectious diſorder. Temporary buildings are preparing for the reception of the ſick, in caſe of need, and no preventative regulations which prudence can preſcribe have been or will be neglected by the Board. But while they are exerting themſelves with great ſolicitude to guard againſt the admittance of any contagious diſorder into the port of Philadelphia, they cannot but recommend to their fellow-citizens, in the moſt preſſing manner, the proſecution of thoſe meaſures neceſſary to enſure, and which will probably produce, a continuance of the bleſſings of health. Partial and limited indeed will be the good effects reſulting from the operations of the Health-Office, if the internal ſituation of the city and diſtricts is diſregarded. Whatever diverſity of opinion may exiſt as to the generation of the diſorder in this country, it is conceded by all perſons who have reflected on the ſubject, that the greateſt poſſible cleanlineſs is abſolutely neceſſary. It will not be ſufficient that the large ſtreets and public alleys are not neglected; but the lanes, alleys and courts of every deſcription, ſhould be particularly attended to. Frequent cleanſing every part of the city and diſtricts, removing immediately every ſpecies of filth and dirt, eſpecially that of a putreſcent nature, and draining the ſtagnant waters will be attended with the moſt beneficial effects. In order to accompliſh theſe deſirable objects, the aſſiſtance of the citizens generally will be neceſſary, for notwithſtanding the officers, whoſe duty it is particularly to attend to theſe matters, may acquit themſelves with great propriety, yet the objects contemplated cannot be fully accompliſhed by their exertions alone.—Impreſſed with the ſerioufneſs of the ſubject, and recollecting the dreadful calamity of ninety-three, as well as in conſequence of the application of ſeveral of their fellow-citizens, who have miſtaken the duties of the Board, the Inſpectors have determined to addreſs you, truſting to their motives and the exiſting circumſtances for an acquittal of any improper interference. It is not their intention to cauſe any unneceſſary alarm in the minds of their fellow-citizens. They believe they have it in their power to ſay, and they expreſs it with gratitude, that the city and diſtricts enjoy at preſent as great a ſhare of health, as is uſual at this ſeaſon of the year, at the ſame time they think proper to declare that it is their decided opinion, that a continuance of that ineſtimable bleſſing depends much on a ſtrict regard to cleanlineſs in the inhabited parts of Philadelphia, as well as a rigid prohibition of imprudent intercourſe with ſuſpected places.

Publiſhed by order of the Board of Health,

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
Chairman.

THOMAS P. COPE, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, June 17, 1796.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brigadier General Thomas Proctor is promoted to the rank of Major General, vice Major General Walter Stewart, deceaſed.

Colonel William Macpherſon is appointed Brigadier General; vice Brigadier General Thomas Proctor, promoted.

By order of the commander in chief,
Jos. HARMAR, Adjutant General of the militia of Pennſylvania.

From London Papers to the 14th May, brought by the laſt arrivals at Boſton and New-York.

COBLENTZ, April 17.

Gen. Jourdan is arrived here, accompanied by a part of his ſtaff. General Marceau, and ſeveral other French Generals, are alſo here. A council of war was held yeſterday, which laſted four hours; after which the chief engineer, Lagatine, ſet out to review the ſituation of the French troops along the left bank of the Rhine and the Meuſe. Several of the iſlands in the Rhine have been taken poſſeſſion of by the French troops;—among others, that which is oppoſite to Nieuwied, in which there is a garriſon of 2000 men. The Auſtrians, it is ſaid, conſider this as a breach of the armiſtice, as this iſland was held to be neutral. It is now generally reported that the campaign will be opened on the firſt of May.

PARIS, May 4

General Hoche has, with the approbation of the Directory, proclaimed an amneſty for deſerters. Neither deſerters taken with arms in their hands, nor emigrants, are to be compriſed in the amneſty.

The ſuſpenſion of arms has terminated in the north. It was on yeſterday, the 2d May, that the campaign was to open on the Rhine.—[Perlet and L'Eclair.]

The official reports ſtate, that about 400 millions, a part of the forced loan, have already been collected.

May 6.

There arrived here yeſterday evening, in great haſte, an agent of the king of Sardinia, who came to conjure the Directory to grant peace to the king, his maſter. He offers, it is ſaid, to renounce for ever Savoy and Nice, to make with the Republic, an alliance offenſive and defenſive againſt the houſe of Auſtria; and to make a temporary ſurrender of many ſtrong places, as a pledge of his fidelity.

There is at this moment in Corſica an inſurrection on the part of the French againſt the Engliſh. Several bodies of Engliſh troops have already been cut to pieces.

The news that we have received from Corſica, by way of Leghorn and Genoa, agrees in ſaying, that an inſurrection has broken out in that iſland, and that the tri-coloured flag is diſplayed in many places. The inhabitants of many cantons have taken part in it. Thoſe of Burgoyne not wiſhing to pay taxes, the Governor ſent 400 militia to force them. As ſoon as they arrived, about 3000 peaſants aſſembled, ſurrounded, diſarmed, and ſent them back, retaining only three principal officers, whom they ſhot.—After this act of inſurrection, the peaſants, who have at their head a deputy to the Parliament, named Tavera, blocked up the roads by which they could penetrate into their cantons. We are aſſured that many other cantons have followed the ſame example of thoſe of Burgoyne, and that the interior of Corſica has riſen. It is ſaid the inhabitants of Nebbo have formed a camp, that they have intercepted the grain ſent to other towns, and that they have an underſtanding with the inhabitants of St. Florenzo, who are ſaid to be alſo in a ſtate of inſurrection. It is certain that in this laſt port conſiderable magazines have been burnt, and that the ſhip Ca Ira has alſo periſhed in the flames.

May 7.

Seventeen of the rebels belonging to the legion of police, which has excited conſiderable diſturbances of late, have been condemned to be ſhot, and have ſuffered accordingly on the plains of Grenelle.

It is ſaid that there arrived yeſterday at the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's an extraordinary courier, with diſpatches relating to peace between France and Sardinia. Glory! Glory! Eternal Glory! To the brave army of Italy, whoſe valour and exploits have procured us theſe great benefits.

May 8.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head Quarters, Cheraſco, 8th Floreal.

The General in chief, to the Executive Directory.

"After the battle of Mondovi, the enemy paſſed the Sture, and took their poſition between Coni and Cheraſco. This laſt town, ſtrong from its poſition on the confluence of the Sture and the Tenero, is ſurrounded by a range of baſtions, and well defended by palliſadoes and chevaux-de-frize.

"The 4th, he was employed in the paſſage of the Elero, and in throwing new bridges over the Peſio. In the evening the van guard arrived at Carre; the next day, after ſome ſkirmiſhes of the cavalry, we entered the town of Bene.

"General Serrurier on the 6th directed his diviſion to La Trinte; and cannonaded the town of Foſſaro, the head-quarters of General Colli. The General Meſuna directed his force againſt Cheraſco, and deſtroyed the principal guards of the enemy. I ſhall ſend General Dugard, and my aid-du-camp (Marmont) chief of battalion, an officer of the greateſt talents, to reconnoitre the place, and fix ſome batteries to deſtroy the palliſadoes.

"The enemy diſcharged a few cannon ſhots, and evacuated the place, repaſſing the Sture. We found 28 pieces of cannon, and very conſiderable magazines. This conqueſt is to us of the utmoſt conſequence. While it ſupports our right, it affords us great reſources for ſubſiſtence.

"The weather is exceedingly bad, and it rains in torrents. I have ordered bridges of boats to be thrown over the Sture, and it is ſaid the enemy have retired to Carignan, for the purpoſe of covering Turin, from which I am now at the diſtance only of [illegible].

"Foſſaro has ſurrendered, and Gen. Serrurier has taken poſſeſſion of it.

"General D'Angereau is on his march to Alba, and I am in inſtant expectation of receiving an account of the ſurrender of that place.

"Alba is ours. I have given orders to Gen. D'Angereau to form there ſeveral wooden bridges, ſo as to enable us to paſs the Tenaro, a river of great breadth and conſiderable rapidity. We are now in the fineſt country in the univerſe.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Firſt letter of Gen Colli, Commander in Chief of the army of the King of Sardinia, to the Commander in Chief of the French army in Italy.

"Having been informed that his Majeſty the King of Sardinia has ſent to Genoa, Plenipotentiaries to treat for Peace, under the mediation of the King of Spain, I think the intereſt of humanity will require, that while theſe negociations are depending, hoſtilites ſhould be ſuſpended on one ſide and the other.

"I therefore propoſe to you an armiſtice, either unlimited or for an appointed time, at your own option, with a view of ſparing the unneceſſary effuſion of human blood.

"I have the honour to be moſt perfectly, General, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) "COLLI."

Anſwer of the Commander in Chief of the army of Italy, to General Colli, Commander in Chief of the army of of the King of Sardinia.

"The Executive Directory reſerves to itſelf the power of treating concerning peace. It is therefore neceſſary that the Plenipotentiaries of the King, your maſter, ſhould repair immediately to Paris, or wait at Genoa the arrival of thoſe Plenipotentiaries, which the government may ſend here.

"The moral and military poſition of the two armies render impoſſible a pure and ſimple ſuſpenſion of arms. However I may be perfectly convinced that the government would grant to your King all reaſonable conditions of Peace, I cannot ſtop my march upon vague preſumptions. As the means of obtaining your object and reſpecting the intereſts of your court, without departing in the leaſt from the laws of war, while it ſpares the effuſion of blood, it is required that there be put into our poſſeſſion two, at your own option, of the three fortreſſes of Coni, Aleſſandria, and Tortona. We ſhall then be able to wait, without further hoſtilities, the iſſue of the negociations going forward. This propoſition is extremely moderate. The mutual intereſts ſubſiſting between Piedmont and the French Republic make me ardently wiſh to remove from your country thoſe manifold misfortunes, with which it is now threatened.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Second letter of Gen. Colli to the Commander in Chief of the French army in Italy.

"I have communicated, General, to the Court of Sardinia the letter which you wrote me, in anſwer to that which I addreſſed to you, in order to notify that Plenipotentiaries were ſent to Genoa on the part of the King, charged with overtures of Peace; and inviting you, at the ſame time, to ſpare, during the interval, the effuſion of human blood, by a ceſſation of arms.

"I am authoriſed by his Majeſty, the King, to inform you, that the French Miniſter at Genoa, to whom the Plenipotentiary of the King applied on the ſubject of pacific overtures, has declared to him, that he was by no means empowered to enter into ſuch negociations, but that he muſt addreſs himſelf to the Executive Directory, which poſſeſſed that excluſive power.

"Upon which the ſaid Plenipotentiary has proceeded to execute his commiſſion. In waiting the reſult of a proceeding which cannot be brought [illegible] without ſome delay, namely, the happy concluſion of a peace between the ſtates; the King, ever deſirous to ſpare on one ſide and the other theſe calamities, to which hoſtilities muſt always lead, has not heſitated to give his conſent to a ſuſpenſion of arms, which you expreſſed your diſpoſition to accept, under certain conditions, in order that it may be agreed upon without any delay.

"In purſuance of this, his Majeſty has ordered me to declare to you, that he will conſent to put in your poſſeſſion two of his fortreſſes, viz. Coni and Tortona, in compliance with your demand, as long as the negociations ſhall continue, and according to the conditions which ſhall be agreed upon. By means of this, all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe from this time to the end of the aforeſaid negociations; and if the difficulties ariſing from the actual ſituation of the allied armies ſhould prevent the King from placing in your hands the fortreſs of Tortona, he engages to offer, in lieu thereof, the fortreſs of Deſpoint.

"Excepting the ſurrender of theſe two places, every thing ſhall remain in *ſtatu quo*, as far as regards the countries occupied by their reſpective armies, ſo that neither ſhall paſs the line of thoſe limits which ſhall be reſpectively agreed upon between us.

(Signed) "COLLI."

Head-Quarters of the Piedmonteſe army, April 26, 1796.

Conditions of a ſuſpenſion of arms agreed upon between the French and Piedmonteſe armies, between Buonaparte, Gen. in chief of the French army in Italy, and Baron de la Tour, lieutenant general of horſe in the ſervice of the King of Sardinia, and the Marquis Coſta, colonel and chief of the ſtaff, commiſſioned by the King of Sardinia to treat with the general in chief of the French army.

Head-Quarters at Cherefco, the 9th Floreal, 4th year.

Art. 1. All hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the French army in Italy, and the army of the king of Sardinia, from the day that the undermentioned conditions ſhall be fulfilled, until the expiration of five days after the end of the negociations, which are to be ſet on foot to attain the concluſion of a treaty of peace between the two powers, viz.

The fortreſs of Coni ſhall be occupied by the French on the 9th Floreal, or the 28th of April, of this preſent year; the fortreſs of Aleſſandria ſhall likewiſe be taken poſſeſſion of by the French as ſoon as poſſible, and at lateſt the 11th Floreal, or 30th of April, until the fortreſs of Tortona can be ſurrendered unto them.

2. The French army ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of its conqueſts, that is to ſay, of all the country ſituated between the right banks of the Sture and its confluence with the Tanaro, and from thence along the right banks of that river, as far as the point where it joins the river Po, as long as the French ſhall remain in the poſſeſſion of Aleſſandria; but after this place ſhall have been reſtored to to the king of Sardinia, in conſequence of the fortreſs Tortona being occupied by the French, the boundaries ſhall extend farther from the confluence of the Sture and Tortona, to the height of Aſty, on the right banks of the ſaid river; from this point to the high road which leads to Nizza de la Paille, and from that place to Caſſigny, is to ſerve as a line of demarkation; from thence croſſing the Bormida under Caſſigny, the French army ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the right banks of the Bormida, to its diſcharge into the Tortona, and from thence to the confluence of this river and the Po.

3. The town and citadel of Coni, as well as the town and citadel of Tortona, ſhall be ſurrendered up to the French, together with the artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, exiſting in thoſe places, of which an inventory is to be drawn up; the ſame ſhall be done with regard to the town and citadel of Aleſſandria, which are proviſionally to be occupied by the French, until they ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the town and citadel of Tortona.

4. The French army ſhall be at liberty to croſs the Po under Valence.

5. All extraordinary couriers, aids-de-camp, or other officers, [illegible] mander in chief may think fit to ſend to [illegible] allowed to paſs and re-paſs the ſhorteſt way.

6. All the troops and officers in the pay of the King of Sardinia, who ſerve in the Auſtrian army in Italy, are to be compriſed in the ſaid ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities.

7. The citadel of Ceva ſhall be ſurrendered, together with all its artillery, ammunition, and proviſions, and its garriſon is to retreat into Piedmont.

8. In the fortreſs of Coni and Tortona, as well as in that of Aleſſandria, inventories ſhall be drawn up of all the artillery, ammunition and proviſions, delivered up to the French troops, for which the French Republic ſhall remain anſwerable to the King of Sardinia, by reſtoring the artillery, and paying the value of ſuch part of the ammunition and proviſions as ſhall have been conſumed.

The ſame ſhall be done reſpecting the citadel of Ceva. The troops who occupy theſe places ſhall withdraw into Piedmont with their arms, baggage, and all the honours of war.

Signed,
Lieutenant General De La Tour,
Colonel Coſta, and Buonaparte.

Extract of a letter from the general in chief to the Executive Directory, 10th Floreal, (April 29.)

"The town of Coni is occupied by our troops, its garriſon conſiſted of 5000 men.

"My columns are in full march; Beaulieu is flying with all ſpeed, but I hope to overtake him.

"The troops of the Republic enter this moment the citadel of Ceva; and I have received the King of Sardinia's orders, that the town and fortreſs of Tortona ſhall be delivered up to us.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The report is circulated of our having gained a victory over the Auſtrians in the North, and that we have taken 60 pieces of cannon. If this news is true, it will be officially announced this day to the Councils.

That which appears moſt certain is, that we have defeated the advanced guard of Beaulieu, and that we have taken from him a conſiderable quantity of artillery. Such is the poſition of our army in Italy, that the part of the Auſtrian army ſtill remaining in the territory of Genoa, and which has not yet repaſſed the defiles of the Bocchetta, muſt neceſſarily become priſoners of war.

Many perſons think that the fear of ſeeing the Milaneſe ravaged, has determined the Emperor to make peace, to detach himſelf from England, and to give Belgium for ſome indemnity.

"General Hoche writes very ſatisfactory accounts of the ſtate of affairs in La Vendee. And in Morbihan four fifths of the contributions of the forced loan are paid in, either in grain or ſpecie, the reſidue is in courſe of payment. It appears that the ſame activity is exerted on the northern coaſts. "The Commandant of that place acquaints me that he has already ſent to St. Brieu 60,000 livres in ſpecie, ariſing from the contribution of Loudiac alone. Many of the departments that know the Chouans only by name execute it with equal celerity, and I may ſay with equal zeal." (Signed)
HOCHE.

Head-Quarters, Loudiac, 30th Germinal.

The army under the orders of Jourdan conſiſts of 160,000 men, and is ready to attack the Auſtrians.

VERONA, April 21.

On the 13th the Marquis Charlotte, a Veroneſe nobleman, gave notice, on the part of the Senate of Venice, to Count de Provence (Louis XVIII.) that he was requeſted to remove as ſoon as poſſible from the Venetian territories. To this unexpected notification, for which he had not been in the leaſt prepared, he replied, "I will go, but under two conditions.

"1. Let the golden book be brought me, in which the names of my family are inſcribed, that I may ſtrike mine out with mine own hand.

"2. Let the armour be delivered to me, which my anceſtor, Henry IV. preſented to the Republic as a token of friendſhip."

This anſwer appears to have diſpleaſed the Venetian noble, Pringly, Podeſta, or Governor of Verona, who, the next day, ſent the ſame nobleman to the Count, with his propoſitions; the latter anſwered, "What I have demanded is a duty I owe to myſelf, and I do not forget that I am a king of France." The Count immediately ſet off for the Condean army.

BRUSSELS, April 28.

A courier paſſed through this city, who is ſuppoſed ro carry orders from the Directory to Gen. Jourdan to put an end to the armiſtice, and commence hoſtilities immediately. A part of our numerous garriſon will march to the army on the Rhine.

FRANKFORT, April 29.

Every inhabitant at Coblentz is to give in, within a week, an account of the emigrants he has entertained ſince the 1ſt of May, 1792, under the penalty of 100 dollars.

The head-quarters of the Prince of Conde are now at Emmedingen.

Deux Pont is now almoſt entirely blocked up by the French, as no one can go to the Auſtrian advanced poſts without a paſs.

LOWER-RHINE, April 22.

The French have juſt made a new demand on the city of Cologne, and that in kind. The magiſtrates are enjoined to ſupply 2000 quintals of meat, 2000 quintals of wheat and rye, 6000 qnintals of barley, and 18,000 quintals of hay. Hitherto that city has refuſed to pay this new contribution, as well as the exorbitant ſum in ſpecie impoſed on it, notwithſtanding the French reduced the latter pretenſion two thirds.

HAGUE, April 26.

The marine committee has given notice, that during the war double duties will be required from all ſhips, except thoſe bound for the Weſt-Indies, or employed in the fiſheries.

AMSTERDAM, April 28.

Letters from Smyrna adviſe, that on the tenth of March, a fire broke out there, the conſequences of which were ſo dreadful, that in ſpite of all attempts to extinguiſh it, 4000 ſhops, two great moſques, two public baths, and all the magazines of proviſions, were reduced to aſhes. The loſs occaſioned by this dreadful conflagration is eſtimated at ten millions of crowns.

By the laſt advices from Havre we learn, that an embargo had been put upon all Hamburg ſhips, and it was tho't that ſimilar meaſures would take place in all the ports of France, becauſe the Senate of that city had refuſed to acknowledge the French Republic.

LONDON, May 13.

Miniſters intend to hurry the buſineſs through the two Houſes of Parliament, ſo as to be able to prorogue on Friday next, and diſſolve the next day.

Edward Wake was tried for ſeditiouſly crying, "No war! Down with George!" convicted, and ſentenced to five years impriſonment.

Croſsfield, charged with attempting the life of his Majeſty with an air gun, was tried May 8 and 9. Not guilty.

Remarks on occurrences in Italy.

Telegragh, May 14.

By the Hambro' mail, which arrived yeſterday, we have received the Auſtrian accounts of their defeats in Italy. The Vienna Gazette mentions the actions which had then reached them, in terms at once vague and prudent. In relating the action which ended in the ſurrender of General Provera with 1300 men, it ſtates, with true German gravity, that the French had made themſelves maſters of the poſt.

Other Gazettes, which not being publiſhed from authority, approach ſometimes nearer the truth, ſtate the Auſtrian loſs on the 12th and 14th of April at 4000 men. The panic of the King of Sardinia is ſufficient, however, to ſhew how remote this ſtatement is from the real fact!

In Italy, the triumph of the Republican cauſe is, as we predicted, complete! The ſtrong fortreſſes of Aſti, Aleſſandria, Tortona, and Coni, are all in poſſeſſion of the French! Each of theſe regular, modern fortifications, deemed almoſt impregnable! and, except by France, not in the compaſs of any rational expectation to attack and take! Coni, indeed, was never taken, except in the two inſtances, when it gave itſelf up to the Prince of Piedmont, and (in the year 1741) to Comte d'Harcourt! Coni really was not aſſailable, like the other dependant fortreſs, Le Cole de Tende able, but on the ſide of Turin. Coni, beſides all the moſt multiplied involutions of concurring angles, has all local advantages from the confluence of two rivers (and hence from the Italian word Cuneo is the name) the Sture and the Gizzo.

Tortona, another very ſtrong hold, is the key to the Milaneſe, and, indeed, the only fortification between the victorious army of the French and Milan! The road is plain, open, and well gravelled.

Long before this time, therefore, the French are in poſſeſſion of Milan, and the whole fertile province of the Milaneſe, and have rid the people there of the oppreſſions and impoſitions of a foreign government (for it was all a German government) which they had ſo much reaſon at once to ridicule and abhor.

Such are the admirable efforts of the French General Buonaparte, during eighteen days! far ſurpaſſing even the atchievements of Dumourier's famed ſix weeks victories, which, in their turn, ſurpaſſed romance itſelf!

The French Gen. Buonaparte, is a Corſican. His ſervices were offered, of courſe, without his knowledge, by an infatuated friend to our precious officer Sir G. Elliott, and, like the reſt of his enlightened conduct, that offer was refuſed!

So much for the ſituation of Italy, and of the French there, whom Mr. Pitt, with his uſual Heaven-born talents, told the Loan huckſters, "were ſo exhauſted, that they could not ſtrike a ſtroke!"

Within one fortnight from the opening of the campaign, the French have brought one of the third rank of the Monarchies of Europe to their feet; and in liſtening to the propoſals made to them by the Sovereign have made terms, which open to them the gates of Italy. This gigantic proceeding ſwells the torrent of the French ſucceſs into ſuch a flood, as hardly any barrier can be oppoſed againſt. The Emperor ſeems to have no means of ſafety left but an immediate conceſſion; and he will no doubt ſave his Italian territories by the ſurrender of the Netherlands.

We are led to this concluſion by obſerving the poſition in which Beaulieu and the Auſtrian army are left in Lombardy. By our letters from Genoa we learn, that the Auſtrian army, independent of the Piedmonteſe, at the commencement of the campaign did not exceed 35,000 men. The raſh and ill-adviſed attack made by Beaulieu, oppoſed by the ſuperior tactics of the French, in one week reduced this number to little more than 20,000 men; for the loſſes in killed and priſoners are diminutive, in compariſon of thoſe by deſertion. Three complete battalions were formed of Auſtrian deſerters before the 21ſt ult. And ſo rapid was the conſumption of his army by this diſeaſe, that he was forced to take poſt in the fortifications of Tortona, and half of his vigilance is required to guard the paſſes of Bochetta againſt his own run-aways. With an army thus crippled, without the means or expectations of a recruit, in a country diſaffected, he is likely to be ſurrounded, ſince our readers will obſerve that the French have ſagaciouſly ſtipulated for the paſſage of the Po at Valenza, by which the French may penetrate into the Milaneſe by Pavia, and reduce him even by famine. We have not room, nor would it be material, to publiſh the whole of the long details we have received of the operations of the armies.

In a letter dated the 19th we learn, that there arrived on the 17th and 18th, at Albenza, Fina and Rodo, a conſiderable convoy from Nice, charged with heavy artillery, ammunition, and cattle of all ſorts, for the French army. It is a moſt memorable thing that their conqueſts have been obtained without their battering train; that they were attacked before they were prepared, and that this convoy, of ſo much conſequence to the campaign, was not intercepted, though the Engliſh fleet was riding maſter of the ſea. Our correſpondent, however, juſtifies the commander. The indiſcretion of Gen. Beaulieu drew him towards a co-operation at Savona, when he ought to have been forming the blockade at Nice. Nothing could be more diſaſtrous than the impolicy of the combination which the Auſtrians formed, and in every part of their plans they have been outmanœuvered.

At Coblentz, the French have evinced a diſpoſition to renew the Roberſpierean ſyſtem of tyranny—a ſyſtem evidently moſt congenial with their minds—by iſſuing a peremptory mandate to the inhabitants, to deliver an exact liſt of all the emigrants to whom they have afforded a refuge ſince the firſt of May, 1792. This mandate may be conſidered as a prelude to plunder, if not to murder.

The diſturbances in Corſica, though extremely unpleaſant, are very groſsly exaggerated in the Paris Gazettes. The immmediate cauſe of them proceeds from a tax lately impoſed by the Viceroy, which the Corſicans conceive to be unjuſt and oppreſſive. Only a very ſmall part of the iſland is in a ſtate of inſurrection. We are given to believe, that the diſaffection of theſe Iſlanders is more againſt the confidential Miniſter of the Viceroy, who is a Corſican, than againſt the Britiſh government. It is thought the diſturbances will ſoon be quelled.

The unhappy Lous XVIII. on receiving an order from the Senate of Venice to leave Vienna, on the 15th ult. replied, "I will go, but on two conditions; firſt, that the Golden Book, in which my family is inſcribed, be preſented to me, in order that I may eraze the name with my own hand; ſecondly, that the armour, which the friendſhip of my anceſtors gave to the Republic, be reſtored to me." The anſwer was too manly and dignified to pleaſe the cringing, though tyrannical, ariſtocracy of Venice; and the Prince, without receiving the ſatisfaction he required, was compelled to leave Verona on the 21ſt, when he repaired to the army of the Prince de Conde, as the head-quarters of which he arrived on the 28th ult, and where the King was met by Mr. Wickham and Col. Crawford, who had gone thither to have conference with him. Lord Macartney was preparing to quit Verona on the 22d of April.

After the King quitted Verona, the Venetian Government publiſhed a Proclamation, ordering all the Emigrants to

(... Venetian territories without (

...vices were yeſterday received at the tranſport office, that ſeveral veſſels, laden with troops, ammunition and proviſions, bound to Gibraltar, had ſeparated from their convoy near the mouth of the channel, in conſequence of the ſhips of war having gone too far to leeward of them; and much fear is entertained that they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The convoy conſiſted of a frigate and a ſloop of war.

May 14.

The difficulties between Ruſſia and Sweden are accommodated.

A motion for peace was loſt in the Houſe of Lords, May 10. Yeas 10, Noes 110.

This day a mail arrived from Hamburgh. The letters from Bruſſels and the Hague ſeem to confirm the fact announced in the French papers, that the armiſtice on the Rhine has terminated. Another circumſtance, which gives farther corroboration to the ſtatement, is the non-arrival of any of the Rhine newſpapers. This looks as if public buſineſs had been by ſome means interrupted.

Arrangements are now making for importing from Great-Britian the whole of the copper to be uſed in the copper coinage of the United States. It is to be completely prepared here, and only to receive the ſtroke of the dye in America.

The intelligence we communicated ſeveral days ago, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had withdrawn her troops from the frontiers of Finland is confirmed by the following letter.

Copenhagen, April 30.

We learn that the differences between Ruſſia and Sweden have been amicably ſettled, and that a beginning has already been made to withdraw the troops. It is ſaid that the marriage of the King of Sweden has been delayed for the preſent.

May 5.

Mr. Grey's motion for an impeachment of his Majeſty's miniſters was yeſterday put, which was negatived by an immenſe majority.

May 9.

In conſequence of a very vigorous repreſentation from the court of Stockholm, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, it is ſaid, has conſented to withdraw the troops ſhe had collected on the frontiers of Finland.

COWES, May 2.

Our road at this time exhibits more the appearance of an American port than an Engliſh harbour, as no leſs than twenty flags of that nation are now flying on board veſſels, which have arrived during the laſt week, with cargoes of wheat, flour, Indian meal, &c. to ſell in this country.

Unfortunately for our ſpeculators, their arrival is too late by ſix months at leaſt; for none of them, with the benefit of the extravagant bounty offered, can ſell, but with the certainty of a conſiderable loſs, as every buſhel of wheat now on board coſt the purchaſer in America 11s. 6d. ſterling.

Capt. Copperthwait, of the brig Ann, belonging to Philadelphia, laden with flour, is this morning come from Havre, to which place he ran to diſpoſe of his cargo; but could not even get a price named, ſo glutted is that market with every ſpecies of grain from neutral ports.

PARIS, 8 Floreal, April 27.

We are aſſured that a negociation is at this moment going on between the Directory and the Spaniſh miniſter, for reſtoring to Spain its territory in St. Domingo, and receiving in exchange Louiſiana. Pichegru departed yeſterday for Straſbourg, from thence he goes to Arbois, and then to Stockholm.

The Executive Directory to General Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army of Italy.

6 Floreal.

"The Executive Directory has received, with the livelieſt ſatisfaction, Citizen General, the news of the victory gained over the Auſtrians in Italy. In appreciating the advantages ſo ſignal, at the opening of the campaign, which the removal of the period of peace, on the part of the enemies of the republic, has forced us to undertake, it is very ſatisfactory to us to ſee you juſtify, by the laurels which you gathered, the choice which has been made of you to lead the army of Italy to victory. Receive General, the tribute of national gratitude —merit it more and more—and prove to Europe, that Beaulieu, though he has changed the field of battle, he has not changed his enemies; that, beat in the north, he will alſo be conſtantly beat by the brave army of Italy, and that the defenders of liberty will triumph over the powerleſs efforts of the enemies of the Republic."

To General Laharpe.

"You have for a long time accuſtomed the friends of the Republic to hear your name mentioned, when the army of Italy has gained any advantage. Your patriotiſm and your talents are a guarantee to the Directory, and to all France, that you will ſtill ſhare the glory and the the ſucceſſes, that are reſerved for the brave diviſion which you command during the preſent campaign."

To General Maſſena.

"The Directory have ſeen by the report of the Commander in Chief that you have not a little contributed to the ſucceſs of the glorious days of the 20th and 22d Germinal; they expected no leſs from your courage and talents; they are a ſure guarantee of the ſucceſſes of the army of Italy."

To General Cervoni.

"The labours of the laſt campaign had too well made known your courage to the Directory, to make them for a moment doubt, that the Auſtrians, by making you ſuffer the firſt ſhock, would afford you the firſt advantage."

To the Chief of brigade Rampon.

"Intrepid ſoldier, lover of liberty, continue to ſerve it; let the oath which you adminiſtered to the brave ſoldiers whom you commanded in the redoubt of Monte Leſino be repeated occaſionally by all the Republicans, who are worthy of keeping it; let it ſerve to ſtrengthen in them, if that were neceſſary, the hatred of ſlavery, and the deſire of conquering thoſe, who have not renounced the ſenſeleſs project of again putting us in fetters. French valour will, without doubt, force them ſoon to demand peace, for which they now teſtify ſuch unwillingneſs—you will have concurred, by your example, and by the heroic trait that does you ſo much honour. What ſweeter reward is there for the friend of his country and of the Republic!"

May 4.

There have been for two days on the bridges au Change and Notre Dame numerous groupes, in which the price of bread and meat was the ſubject of diſcuſſion.

May 5.

The ſecret committee of the Council of Five Hundred broke up at 5 o'clock yeſterday evening. A propoſition had been made to reimburſe the aſſignats in mandats, at the rate of 100 for one, inſtead of 30 for one, fixed by the preceding laws. After a warm diſcuſſion, in which the danger of ſuch a propoſition was proved, the Council unanimouſly rejected it, and charged the Commiſſion of Finance to make a report upon the means of accelerating the exchange of all the aſſignats for mandats, without departing from the principle of 30 for one.

May 6.

We are aſſured that the Directory, wiſhing to organize a powerful force in order to watch over the public ſafety, has adopted the reſolution of increaſing the Gendarmerie to 13,000 men.

May 7.

The conſtitution is at length eſtabliſhed, and triumphs every where. The miniſter of juſtice has written to the Commiſſioners of the Directory to put an end to the infractions of the 359th article of the conſtitution, prohibiting the entrance into houſes by night.

May 8.

During theſe three days paſt all the national domains ſituated in the department of the Seine have been put to ſale. For every one of theſe eſtates there were 20, 30 or 40 bidders. The ſame eagerneſs will probably be noticeable in the departments; and before three months are paſt, there will be no more national property to ſell.

BOSTON, June 30.

In addition to the truly important news detailed in this extra Chronicle, we can mention, on the authority of Paris accounts, that the King of Sardinia had quited Piedmont, and is gone to Venice; that a member of the Senate of Hamburgh had arrived in Paris, to ſettle the differences with France—that there had arrived at Baſle, a new agent from England, charged to renew the negociations with the republic—that a negociation was going on between the Directory and the Spaniſh Miniſter, for reſtoring to Spain its territory in St. Domingo, and giving Louiſiana in exchange—that Pichegru had departed for Straſbourg, from thence he goes to Arbois, and then to Stockholm, and that Sir Sydney Smith had arrived at Paris, with two other Engliſh officers, and were conducted to the Abbaye priſon.

Upon the whole, it appears that the campaign on the Rhine was to be opened on the 2d of May; no doubt ſomething very deciſive has taken place before this; as to the campaign in Italy, it ſcarcely commenced, ere it was finiſhed. Never was victory more brilliant.

July 1.

The blacks in Trinidad have riſen in rebellion, and killed a large number of the inhabitants.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.

Wedneſday laſt ſailed from this place, for Fort Waſhington, General Wayne—It is expected that immediately on his arrival at Greenville, the army will move towards Detroit, every preparation being made for that purpoſe.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The American Philoſophical Society, deeply affected by the death of their late worthy Preſident, Dr. David Rittenhouſe, did, at a ſpecial meeting, on Friday the 1ſt inſtant, reſolve, that an EULOGIUM, commemorative of his diſtinguiſhed talents and ſervices, be publicly pronounced before the Society by a member of the ſame: in purſuance of which Dr. Benjamin Ruſh was appointed for the ſervice, at a meeting of the Society held at their hall on Tueſday the 9th inſt.

In the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, May 11th, the dog tax bill being before the Houſe, Mr. Lechmere ſtated, that as a lady, whom he knew, kept 16 lap dogs, which ſhe daily fed with roaſt ſhoulder of veal, and another lady fed her lap dog with Savoy biſcuits ſoaked in Burgundy, and, when ſick, an eminent phyſician preſcribed minced chicken and ſweet bread for it, he wiſhed them to be taxed very highly, and recommended a clauſe for a tax of twenty guineas upon every pack of kennelled hounds, and upon an unkennelled pack thirty guineas.

Arrived, laſt evening, the brig Molly, Captain Graiſbury, 52 days from Bourdeaux—She brings Paris papers to the 7th of May, but later accounts are received by the way of London and Boſton. No market for American produce at Bourdeaux; flour and pork but 6 dollars per barrel, and beef 8.—The ſhip Hope, Captain Bainbridge, and brig Ruby, Captain Jones, of Philadelphia, had arrived, and ſailed for other ports. Left at Bourdeaux, the brigs Liberty, and Mary, and ſchooner Margaret, Captain Hall, for Philadelphia. The brig Nancy, Captain Belcher, ſailed three days before the Molly.

The brig Suſanna, Captain Baird, arrived here laſt Saturday, in 53 days, from Belfaſt, a paſſenger veſſel. After a tedious voyage, when the Suſanna had nearly made the land, it was the misfortune of theſe Emigrants, about 215 in number, to fall in the way of the Britiſh frigate La Raiſon, they were told commanded by Capt. Beresford, in company with the Aſſiſtance 50 gun ſhip. Capt. Beresford ſent officers and men on board the Suſanna, who, after ranſacking and ſearching every thing, impreſſed 46 of the paſſengers and two of Capt. Baird's ſeamen.

What rendered this tranſaction the more diſtreſſing, was the wanton and barbarous conduct in dragging away the ſons of many aged and reſpectable parents, who were obliged to part with them in this cruel and inſolent manner.

This tranſaction took place on the 29th ult. The Suſanna then being in lat. 39, 42, long. 71, 12, at 6 P. M. and was detained for ten hours by Capt. Beresford's orders, whoſe hardened heart could not be moved by the tears and cries of the women and children, the old or the young, to reſtore any of thoſe unhappy men he thus wantonly tore from their peaceable relatives.

The Suſanna was afterwards boarded by the Britiſh frigate Thetis, in company with La Prevoyante, but neither of theſe thought proper to inflict any further diſtreſs on the paſſengers, when they were informed of the conduct of Captain Beresford.

Ship Kitty, of Philadelphia, Captain P. Weſt, was ſpoke on the 16th of April, off the Cape of Good Hope, lat. 36, long. 20, 40, eaſt, all well.

Captain Weſt heard, at St. Jago, of the brig Betſey of Philadelphia, Captain White, having ſtopped at St Jago for refreſhments.

Extract of a letter from the General of Diviſion, Alexander Berthier, Chief of the Eaſt, Major General of the army of Italy, to one of his friends at Paris.

Head-Quarters, in the intrenched camp of Ceva, 28 Germinal, evening, 10 o'clock.

"We have driven the enemy from the famous entrenched camp of Ceva; and in the courſe of the flight, batteries of our artillery ſhall be eſtabliſhed within muſket ſhot of the fort, which ſhall be ſoon in our power.

"We occupy the city of Ceva, where they bake the bread for the left and centre of the army.

"The Auſtrians, worſted on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, appear to be retiring beyond Acqui; they have withdrawn all the poſts from Voltri and the Bocchetta.

"You may eaſily judge how buſy we are.—We do not march, but we fly.

"Leſt any of the Chouans ſhould doubt the accounts we have preſented of the priſoners made by the Republicans, anſwer them by the ſubjoined extract, from the account in my poſſeſſion made from an exact view."

GERMINAL.	
23d at Montenotte	1500 Men
24th at Coſſaria	1300 ditto
25th at the taking of the caſtle of Coſſaria, including the lieutenant-general Marquis de Provera, and thirty-ſix officers	1327 ditto
25th at St. Jean	250 ditto
Idem at Dego, including 280 officers	4373 ditto
26th Idem re-taken at Dego	34 officers
Idem	1200 men
Advanced works of Ceva	221 ditto
Total	10,205

"Aſſure, then, theſe gentlemen, that there are 10,205 priſoners, from the 23d to the 26th, and if they will pay the printers, I will ſend them a liſt to convince them, containing their chriſtian and ſur-names, regiments, battalions and companies.

"We have about 700 wounded enemies in our hoſpitals, add to that 29 pieces of cannon, &c. I donot ſpeak of the killed, you may ſuppoſe there is an infinite number.

(Signed) ALEX. BERTHIER."

STOTEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, ſeven years old, ſtrong made, goes remarkably wide behind, has a ſmall blaze down his forehead, a ſmall feather on the top of his ſhoulder, a ſmall lump on his back behind the ſaddle, ſeveral ſaddle marks, was ſhod all round, and is a good trotter. Whoever takes up, or gives information of the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars, if the offender ſhall be apprehended ſo as to brought to juſtice.

DAVID PHILIPS.

June 27th, 1796. ¶

Fourteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſt. an apprentice to the joiners buſineſs, a lad 19 years of age, named ASA PIATT, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſandy complexion, thick ſet, knockkneed, and ſquints a little with one eye, had on and took with him, two coats, one of ſuperfine mixed cloth, the other a bottle green, four under jackets, of different kinds, two pair of overalls, two pair of ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any gaol or workhouſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN GREEN.

Eaſton, Northampton county, June 30, 1796. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the TANNING and CURRYING buſineſs, in the country. For further particulars, apply to the Printers hereof. * 7th mo. 12th, 1796.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, the 20th of March, a dark brown COW, nine or ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. NATHANIEL BURROWS.

Delaware county, ss.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county, against a certain James Sill, late of the township of Edgmont, in said county, upon which attachment the goods and effects of said James Sill, to the value of eighteen pounds ten shillings, have been attached: These are therefore to give notice to the creditors of said James Sill to appear at the House of Lydia Pennell, tavern keeper, in the township of Middletown, on the 23d day of July next, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the direction of said act.

* THOMAS NEWLIN.

Concord, June 13th, 1796.

By Joseph Ellis, John Sparks, and James Stratton, Esqs; Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Gloucester,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by William Hugg, of the town of Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, in the State of New-Jersey, who claims an undivded half part of sundry lots or pieces of land, situate in the said town of Gloucester, we have appointed Joseph Stokes, John Blackwood, Esq; and Joseph Sloan, Commissioners, to divide the said lots or pieces of land into equal shares, or parts; and unless proper objections are stated to us, at Woodbury, on the twenty-ninth day of August next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James B. Cooper, the said Joseph Stokes, John Blackwood, and Joseph Sloan, will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said lands pursuant to an act, entituled "An Act for "the more easy partition of lands held by "coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in "common," passed the eleventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. Given under our hands this twenty-seventh day of June, anno domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

JOSEPH ELLIS,
JOHN SPARKS,
¶ 6w JAMES STRATTON.

A pair of Oxen and a Cow.

STRAYED or stolen, on Wednesday last, from the place of the subscriber, in Blockley, a pair of handsome young OXEN, spotted black and white, with a streak of white on each of their backs; also a large red and white milch COW. Whoever will secure the said cattle, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges; and if stolen, and the thief is taken, a reward of Eight Dollars more.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

June 6th, 1796.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Norrington township, Montgomery county, an apprentice boy, named Henry Roosin, about five feet seven inches high, a little marked with the small pox, and has light coloured hair; nineteen years of age; he took with him a dark blue coat, with large buttons, one yellow striped nankeen coattee, buff cassimer jacket, one pair of thickset and one pair of tow trowsers, and a pair of coarse shoes, lately soaled. Whoever secures said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

LEONARD VANFOSSEN.

June 30th, 1796. *

A FARM and MILLS FOR SALE,

Situated in Gwyned township, Montgomery county.

THE Farm contains 145 acres, about 45 thereof meadow, the remainder arable and timber land; there are on the premises a large dwelling-house and kitchen, with a pump of good water near the door, a barn, with carriage-house adjoining, and a sufficiency of stabling, waggon-house, sheds, &c. a stone tenement and kitchen, with a pump and oven therein, an ice-house, a store house and smoke-house, a large stone smith's shop, a saw and blade-mill, a grist mill, in good repair, with two pair of stones, one pair of burrs, and two boulting cloths, one superfine. The whole pleasantly situated on Wissahiccon creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 6 from the county town, on the main road leading from the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryell's ferry, on Delaware. For terms, and further information, apply to SAMUEL WHEELER, at No. 99, Vine-street, or to E. WHEELER, on the premises.

June 22, 1796. ‡

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, last night, a small bay MARE, about 14 hands high, well made, about six years old, shod all round, and one of her fore feet much worn. Whoever secures the mare and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner get the mare again, shall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or eight for the mare only. DANIEL MARTIN.

Bucks county, Middletown,
June 28, 1796. ‖

WE, the subscribers, commissioners appointed by law to take subscriptions for the Gap, New-Port and Wilmington TURNPIKE ROAD, do hereby give notice, that we purpose to attend by adjournment for that business, at the house of Samuel Cochran, on the 26th day of the 8th month (called August) next.

JOSHUA PUSEY,
JACOB LINDLEY,
‡ JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES BOYD.

Chester county, 4th Mo. 25th, 1796.

FOR SALE AT

Whiteside's Tea Warehouse,

No. 99, North Second-street,

TEAS.

Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young Hyson,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea

Philadelphia, June 29, 1796. ¶

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in Brandywine township, Chester county, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and half a mile distant from the old Lancaster road, containing 100 acres, and upwards, of excellent land, a good proportion of which is timber and meadow ground. This place adjoins Little Brandywine creek, has a dwelling, &c. and is well calculated for extensive water-works; now in the possession of John Davis. For terms of sale, apply to ROBERT RALSTON,

No. 90, South Second-street.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1796.

OFFICE

For the Sale of Real Estates,

Is opened by the subscribers, in the town of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, in the state of Pennsylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York.

Also several large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and several other states in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.

June 29, 1796. 3m

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living on Mr. Christopher Marshall's place, in Love-lane, on the first of June instant, a fat black COW, with short thick horns, a white spot on her head, some white on her shoulders, a white belly, tail and hind legs. She is a very good milch cow. Whoever takes up said cow, and returns her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM STRUNK.

June 16, 1796. ‖

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Falls township, Bucks county, on the 12th instant, an indented Negro boy, named JEREMIAH PETER JULIS, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, streight made, and large fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, two shirts, two pair of trowsers, one of which striped, a dark over-jacket, two coloured under ditto, a pair of new shoes with double leather strings, and an old pair newly mended and hob-nailed. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and lodges him in gaol so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward.

MOSES COMFORT.

Sixth month, 14th, 1796. *

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and scissars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

ALSO,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the night of the 14th instant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, well made, a natural trotter, with a large star in her forehead, and a black mane and tail, not shod. Whoever takes up said mare and thief shall receive the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the mare, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JACOB VANSANDT.

June 15, 1796. *3w. tf.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a stone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000 do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000 do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000 do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000 do.	20,000
39 do. of	500 do.	19,500
80 do. of	200 do.	16,000
200 do. of	100 do.	20,000
300 do. of	50 do.	15,000
1 do. of	500 do. to be paid to the possessor of the first drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000 do to be paid to the possessors of the five last drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15 do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes, 19,946 Blanks.		300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,		300,000

All prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket; subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1769.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundass, Peter Kerstner, Sebastian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joseph Hiester, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commissioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforesaid Commissioners, at their respective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan*'s, No. 102, Race-street, Philadelphia. ‖6w

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TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1st. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the subscriber together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The house, out-houses, barns and stables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is so well known that a more particular description is not necessary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining said tavern, consisting of 150 acres of excellent limestone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a considerble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a stone farm-house, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing stream of water running through the whole; also a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot consisting of two acres of Land, with a large stone dwelling-house, and blacksmith's shop; being an excellent stand for business. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be sold all together, or seperate, as will best suit the purchaser.

4th. The place on which the subscriber now resides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant stone house, well finished, being 40 feet in front and nearly the same in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation consisting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-house and an orchard on the premises, and a never failing spring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be sold all together, or in separate lots, as will best accommodate those who purchase.

The terms of payment will be made easy, and possesion given the first of April, 1797.

The whole of the above described premises lie in Bucks county, in the township of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant.* He is a stout able young man, and has about 12 months to serve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-street.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

TO BE LET

On shares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the township of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, also a good farm-house, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Possession to be given the first day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, instant, a Dutch servant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himself HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he speaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of soaled shoes, one pair of brown cotton stockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muslin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue shaloon, with large brass or metal buttons with small knobs on them, a new shirt, and a rorum hat; he also took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an English and Dutch grammar. He calls himself a butcher, but can do very little at the business. Whoever secures said runaway within 150 miles shall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf

John Thompson & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform those who admire, and would wish to encourage any improvement in those arts which are an ornament to a state; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inspection, the first number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Pressed Bible,

Which they believe to be the most beautiful production of its nature hitherto seen.

Similar works in Europe have for some years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taste: the present production is an attempt to shew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every respect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been bestowed on it by some of the first characters, the proprietors are warranted in saying, they have been successful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the best ever used here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are also American—and the whole apparatus for hot-pressing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is also the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The first number may be inspected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-street.

It is proposed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t f.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts as speedily as possible, and legally attested, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.

April 28, 1796. 2 m.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldsmith's business. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. t. f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3444.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1796.

STOTEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, ſeven years old, ſtrong made, goes remarkably wide behind, has a ſmall blaze down his forehead, a ſmall feather on the top of his ſhoulder, a ſmall lump on his back behind the ſaddle, ſeveral ſaddle marks, was ſhod all round, and is a good trotter. Whoever takes up, or gives information of the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive eight dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars, if the offender ſhall be apprehended ſo as to brought to juſtice.

DAVID PHILIPS.

June 27th, 1796. ¶

Fourteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſt. an apprentice to the joiners buſineſs, a lad 19 years of age, named ASA PIATT, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſandy complexion, thick ſet, knockkneed, and ſquints a little with one eye, had on and took with him, two coats, one of ſuperfine mixed cloth, the other a bottle green, four under jackets, of different kinds, two pair of overalls, two pair of ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any gaol or workhouſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN GREEN.

Eaſton, Northampton county,
June 30, 1796. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the TANNING and CURRYING buſineſs, in the country. For further particulars, apply to the Printers hereof. * 7th mo. 12th, 1796.

Delaware county, ſſ.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath been grauted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the county, againſt a certain James Sill, late of the townſhip of Edgmont, in ſaid county, upon which attachment the goods and effects of ſaid James Sill, to the value of eighteen pounds ten ſhillings, have been attached: Theſe are therefore to give notice to the creditors of ſaid James Sill to appear at the houſe of Lydia Pennell, tavern keeper, in the townſhip of Middletown, on the 23d day of July next, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the direction of ſaid act.

THOMAS NEWLIN.

Concord, June 13th, 1796.

By Joſeph Ellis, John Sparks, and James Stratton, Eſqs; Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by William Hugg, of the town of Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter, in the State of New-Jerſey, who claims an undivded half part of ſundry lots or pieces of land, ſituate in the ſaid town of Glouceſter, we have appointed Joſeph Stokes, John Blackwood, Eſq; and Joſeph Sloan, Commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid lots or pieces of land into equal ſhares, or parts; and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at Woodbury, on the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James B. Cooper, the ſaid Joſeph Stokes, John Blackwood, and Joſeph Sloan, will then be appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid lands purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for "the more eaſy partition of lands held by "coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in "common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine. Given under our hands this twenty-ſeventh day of June, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix.

JOSEPH ELLIS,
JOHN SPARKS,
¶ 6w JAMES STRATTON.

A pair of Oxen and a Cow.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Wedneſday laſt, from the place of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley, a pair of handſome young OXEN, ſpotted black and white, with a ſtreak of white on each of their backs; alſo a large red and white milch COW. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid cattle, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges; and if ſtolen, and the thief is taken, a reward of Eight Dollars more.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

June 6th, 1796.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, and legally atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.

April 28, 1796. 2 m.

[*The Betſey, Taylor, arrived at Boſton, on Wedneſday, the 6th inſt. from Briſtol, (Eng.) A gentleman paſſenger, obligingly favoured us with London papers to May 17, from which we extract the ſubſequent highly* INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.]

CONSPIRACY at PARIS.—

AUTHENTIC MINUTIAE.

COUNCIL of FIVE HUNDRED.

May 10.

GODARD, in the name of a Commiſſion, propoſed to the Council to authoriſe the Members of the Central Bureau of each of the Cantons of Paris, Bourdeaux, Lyons, and Marſeilles, to decree mandats of arreſt, and to interrogate perſons under accuſation, within twenty-four hours. This examination to be afterwards tranſmitted, together with the accuſed, to the Magiſtrates.

Favard conſidered this plan as unconſtitutional, and accordingly demanded the order of the day.

Doulcet ſupported the plan. He ſpoke of the neceſſity of compreſſing the factious, and of giving to the Police the means of apprehending them. He profited by this occaſion to ſpeak with warmth againſt the new plots ſet on foot by the anarchiſts, at the moment when an endeavour was made to lull the public opinion with reſpect to the perils with which France was menaced. He pointed out the partizans of Robeſpierre raiſing their heads with more audacity than ever, and propoſing murder, pillage, and fire. He called on the council to pronounce forcibly againſt every deſcription of conſpirators, and not to ſuffer the Conſtitution to be overturned, under the maſk of patriotiſm.

Royer proceeded to lay before the Council a detail of the crimes with which the terroriſts menaced Paris. He urged the neceſſity of adopting the ſpeedieſt meaſures to prevent the renewal of the crimes of the month of Prairial. He propoſed to the Council to augment the armed force ſtationed without the Hall, and to compoſe it of one battalion of grenadiers, one battalion of infantry, two ſquadrons of cavalry, and a company of gunners. This force to receive its orders from the Preſident of the Council. This propoſition excited murmurs, when a meſſage from the Directory informed the Council of the Diſcovery of a NEW CONSPIRACY.

"Citizens Legiſlators,—A horrible plot was intended to be executed to-morrow at day-break. Its object was to overturn the French Conſtitution, to murder the Legiſlative Body, all the Members of the Government, the Officers compoſing the Staff of the Army of the Interior, and the Conſtituted Authorities at Paris. That great Commune was to be delivered up to a general pillage, and to the moſt horrid maſſacre.

"The Executive Directory, informed of the place where the chiefs of this terrible conſpiracy were aſſembled, and where they held their Committee of Revolt, gave orders for their apprehenſion. Several of them have been taken up, and it is with pain we appriſe you, that among them was found one of our colleagues, Citizen Drouet, taken in the very act of conſpiracy.

"The Executive Directory calls upon you Citizen Legiſlators, to have the goodneſs to point out the plan of conduct which ought to follow on this occaſion. If you judge that the Executive Directory ought to put ſeals on Drouet's papers, it prays you to declare your intention on that point.

(Signed) "CARNOT, Preſident."

Treilhard demanded that the Council ſhould, by a reſolution, authoriſe the putting of ſeals on Drouet's papers.

Defermont obſerved, that this mode of procedure would be too ſlow. Imperious circumſtances command that this meaſure ſhould be inſtantly executed. He demanded therefore that the Council ſhould paſs to the order of the day on this ground, that the mandat of arreſt juſtified in itſelf the placing of ſeals on the papers.—Adopted.

One of the Secretaries then read another Meſſage from the Directory.

"It cannot be diſſembled that the Commune of Paris is the reſort of all the immoral beings of the Republic. A ſwarm of diſmiſſed functionaries, and of diſbanded ſoldiers, flock to it, and the laws are inſufficient to reach them. The Directory demands of the Legiſlative Body a law, enacting that every Ex-Conventionaliſt, every diſmiſſed functionary, every ſoldier not employed, every perſon convicted of emigration, and every individual not born in France, unleſs he be attached to the Diplomatic Body, ſhall be obliged to quit Paris in three days, and to withdraw himſelf ten leagues from thence on penalty of tranſportation. The accuſed to be tried according to the form preſcribed by the law of 27 Germinal."

A Commiſſion compoſed of Treilhard, Mathieu, Camus, Cambaceres, and Madier, was charged to preſent as ſpeedily as poſſible a plan of a reſolution on that head.

After an hour's ſuſpenſion, that is to ſay, at five o'clock, the ſitting was opened.

Camus, the Reporter of the Commiſſion, charged to examine the meſſage of the Directory, declared the urgency of adopting the propoſed meaſure, to defeat the plot which was ready to explode, and diſperſe the ring-leaders of the anarchiſts, become more daring than ever. "Miſcreants," ſaid he, "covered with blood and rapine, conſpire together. They wiſh to ſeize again on the victims who have eſcaped their rage. The accomplices of Roberſpierre, declare themſelves in open war againſt the conſtitution and againſt the Magiſtrates, who are reſolved to maintain it. Let us haſte to put ourſelves in a ſtate of defence. The meſſage of the Directory has ſhewn you all the extent of the danger. Let us furniſh it with the means of preventing the exploſion. Camus now read a plan, tending to expel from Paris, within three days, and to drive to ten leagues at leaſt from thence, Ex-Conventionaliſts not re-elected, and not inveſted with public function; all the public functionaries diſmiſſed ſince the 9th Thermidor; all the Generals or ſoldiers diſmiſſed or diſbanded: all thoſe to whom amneſties were granted for the crimes of 4th Brumaire: all thoſe who were apprehended, or in accuſation, or condemned, and who owe their liberty entirely to that amneſty; all foreigners not ſettled in France prior to 1789, and who are not attached to the Miniſters of the Neutral or Allied powers now in Paris; and all thoſe convicted of emigration, whoſe names have not been definitively eraſed from the liſts. Thoſe who ſhall be found in Paris, or within the diſtance of ten leagues after the time pointed out, ſhall be ſentenced to tranſportation, the Directory being at the ſame time authoriſed to retain thoſe, whoſe preſence it may think neceſſary for the public ſervice."

The urgency was decreed, and the plan put to vote, article by article.

Chazal propoſed an amendment, viz. that together with the Ex-Conventionaliſts, all the old members of the Conſtituent and Legiſlative Aſſemblies ſhould be alſo expelled from Paris.—Violent murmurs.

He was deſired to put his abſurd propoſition to the vote.

Chazal, in reply—"Two Conſtitutions were made before the one we now have. The members of the Conſtituent Aſſembly are the authors of the firſt, thoſe of the Convention the authors of that of 1792; both of them are equally hoſtile to ours—(Murmurs.)—Theſe are our motives.

Guyomard, Dubois-Crance, Talbot, and ſeveral other members, declare that they would ſupport them.

Iſnard was of opinion that the mode in which Chazel ſupported his amendment rendered it unneceſſary to refute it. "Opinions," ſays he, "are not the queſtions here! neither are we to pay attention to errors: We are now to ſtrike at conſpirators. What would be the fate of a great number of members ſitting here, if it were criminal to have had a ſhare in framing a bad conſtitution? What would become of Chazal himſelf? Was he not in the Convention in thoſe days of mourning, when he was made to conſent to the conſtitution of 1793?

Here Chazel became violently agitated. He exclaimed that he had proteſted againſt the 31ſt of May and 2d of June, and that he was known for his abhorrence of the decemviral tyranny.

Iſnard—"So much the better. It is without doubt glorious to have been then proſcribed, but I am far from thinking that it was criminal to have had the misfortune to be ſeated by the ſide of our tyrants. It is ſtill leſs ſo to have conſented to a Conſtitution which carried the ſtamp of prejudice, that ſtill exiſted at the time it was made, and for having merely laid the foundations of the liberty which others afterwards fixed on more ſtaple baſis and more ſolid foundations. I demand the previous queſtion of Chazal's amendment, and the adoption of the article.

Henry Lariere, who had been reproached for having preſerved ſo long a ſilence, not having as yet ſpoken in the Council, at length aſcended the tribune. "What then," exclaimed he, "is this madneſs of taking opinions for plots? Why thus confound men, for the greater part enlightened by the very experience they have had on the defects of an eſſay, badly conceived, badly executed, but, perhaps, commanded by the errors which then prevailed in France? Why confound theſe men with the monſters who have covered this wretched country with dead bodies and ruins, who thirſt for the blood of the French, who are emboldened by our puſilanimity, and to whom a fatal indulgence and a long candour on our ſide have given as much audacity as the men of worth, too long calumniated, and too long perſecuted, have of timidity and weakneſs?—What connection is there between the political errors of the Conſtituent Aſſembly and the attempts which the Directory announces to you, the crimes which are preparinga round us, and the plans of aſſignation and revolt which are now hatching? What! are we to be butchered this night! The chiefs of the government to be murdered! A vaſt pillage, commenced in this tribune, was to extend throughout all France! on our palpitating bodies the anarchial code of 1793 was to be reared, and the thirſt of booty was to collect, round the greateſt miſcreants, all the abominations of France! The authors of the plot are taken in the very commiſſion of their crime. It is impoſſible to miſtake them; the Directory has their names, and by the Directory they have been apprehended. The Executive Government dreads, with reaſon, that their numerous accomplices will renew their plot, diſconcerted for a moment, but which they may reſume, to ſave their chiefs, and to prevent their confeſſions. And it is at this moment that an endeavour is made to change the courſe of your indignation—to turn your view from the enemies who are arranged in battle array before you—to carry your intention to peaceable men, for the greater part reſigned; and who are reſolved to maintain with us the Conſtitution of 1795, to which many of them heartily conſented. We have too long been the dupes of this manœuvre. We have too long had rung in our ears the never-ending plots of the paracidal horde, which, like birds of prey, ſeems to be incapable of ſubſiſting unleſs on deſtruction. If after the 1ſt Prairial of the laſt year, leſs indulgence had been ſhewn to the ring-leaders, they would not at this day have drawn their ſwords againſt us. It would indeed appear, that the ſame epochs are each year to bring round the ſame attempts on their parts—the ſame faults on ours. that we, who were ſo long proſcribed by them, and whoſe only aſylums were to woods and tombs, were victims devoted to their fury: but no—they will not triumph by wearying our patience,

they will perhaps render us wiſe and ſharp-ſighted. The Executive Directory furniſhes a great example. Deceived itſelf alſo by thoſe who devoted it to immediate deſtruction, it replies in a manner worthy of itſelf, to the moſt dangerous enemies of the Republic, by denouncing them courageouſly and frankly, and by demanding againſt them the meaſures which the urgency of the danger renders neceſſary. It is truly this day that all inquietutes vaniſh, and that the Directory enters into the poſſeſſion of the National confidence. And this time, when it diſplays the pureſt intentions, and aims at deſerving the homage of every good citizen, is to be denied the means of force and repreſſion which it needs? No, let us ſecond the Directory; let us aſſiſt it in chaining thoſe who conſpire for maſſacre and plunder. Let us, like the Directory, ſee but two claſſes of citizens—thoſe who are for a conſtitution, and thoſe who are againſt it. This is our rallying point! This is our our ſignal of recognition! Let the paſt vaniſh with regard to all thoſe who are now ſincere obſervers of the laws; and who, whatever their errors may have been formerly, reſpectfully ſubmit to the will of the French nation, expreſſed in the conſtitution of 1795. Let us take care, leſt by confounding the innocent with the guilty, we ſhould weaken the juſt horror which belongs to thoſe, who, having been the oppreſſors and executioners of France, wiſh to become ſo again. Theſe are culpable, and have been apprehended in the Committee of revolt. In ſo clear a caſe how can you heſitate.

The previous queſtion on Chazal's amendment was called for on all ſides. The amendment was almoſt unanimouſly rejected.

Andre Dumont propoſed another amendment. He thought that there would be danger in ſuffering to remain in Paris, three days, the men who might to-morrow butcher the greater part of the National Repreſentatives, and the Directory. "If Cicero," ſaid he, "had allowed three days to the accomplices of Cataline to quit Rome, the republic would have been loſt. In three days the miſcreants, juſt diſcovered by the Directory, may rally, break the chains of their accomplices, ſeduce a part of the citizens, and put themſelves in a ſtate to reſiſt your laws. It is ſufficient to give them 24 hours to quit Paris.—(Murmurs.)—Citizens, let us no longer ſleep in a baneful ſecurity—it has nigh been fatal to us. During three months we have been on the brink of the precipice—during three months thoſe have been deſcribed to us as the only good citizens, who to-morrow, fattened with blood and pillage, were to re-erect the ſcaffolds, and to recommence the reign of terror. Not content with having granted them the pardon, which they now employ to conſpire afreſh againſt the Conſtitution, it is to them alone that the moſt important functions have been entruſted. It is at their call, for their advantage, that the choſen of the people have been with too much facility deprived of their functions. But let us baniſh theſe ſad remembrances. We will paſs over the inevitable errors, perhaps, committed by thoſe who in the midſt of ſo many ſtorms held the rudder of ſtate. The Directory has made the Conſtitution triumph. It has by its courageous developements acquired a new right to public confidence. Let us ſecond it in the war it wages againſt the moſt dangerous enemies of the Republic. Diſconcerted for a moment, they will ſoon revive their plots, if we ceaſe to watch them: Call to your recollection, that ſubdued on the 12th Germinal of the laſt year, they rallied their forces ſilently, and returned more formidably ſtill on the 1ſt Prairial, to bathe in the blood of our unfortunate colleague Ferraud.—If ſince that period leſs indulgence had been ſhewn them—if we had been leſs blind to their plans, they would not be now ſeen calling aloud for the heads of the National Repreſentatives and the members of the Directory. In deſpair in having loſt the power to do miſchief, they are reſolved to recover again at any price. They do not adjourn their fury; and let us, on our ſide, not adjourn the meaſures called for by prudence, at the moment when they are caught in the fact. I demand, as an amendment, that they ſhall be obliged to quit Paris within 24 hours."

This amendment was combated by Doulcet, who commenced its rejection.

A tumultuous diſcuſſion enſued on the expulſion of the Conventionaliſts, not re-elected, from Paris. Leharde, Tallien, Dubois Crance, Guyoanard, Talbot, and ſeveral others, made fruitleſs efforts in their favour. They ſaid that ſuch a meaſure would tend to throw an odium on the Convention. In ſpite of their arguments, however, the plan preſented by Camus was adopted without any alteration.

May 11.

In this ſitting nothing intereſting occurred.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS, May 10.

The Council approved the meaſures adopted by that of five hundred.

Legendre inſinuated that the conſpiracy was the work of the Royaliſts. Which ſome of the members replied by a ſmile of pity, others were enraged at ſeeing him thus paliate the crimes of the Arnarchiſts.

Paris, May 11.

Before the paſſing over of a fortnight, a ſecond conſpiracy has been formed by terroriſm, notwithſtanding its exiſtence has been obſtinately denied by the half accomplices and hireling writers, who have endeavoured to change its complexion, to prevent its being recognized, and to thwart the efficacious meaſures it was neceſſary to adopt againſt their accomplices. Great praiſe is due to the Directory! Clear ſighted, notwithſtand-the greater part of thoſe by whom it is ſurrounded ſeem to be paid to miſlead its members, it has held out to public indignation, it has courageouſly brought forward to notice, the moſt dangerous enemies in France—the external enemies of the good citizens, thoſe who are in a permanent conſpiracy againſt eſtabliſhed government, becauſe diſorder is their element, pillage their hope, and maſſacre their means and their pleaſures.

We ſhall now content ourſelves with adding a few details, in addition to the particulars already given in the proceedings of the Council, relative to the new conſpiracy from which we are juſt extricated. Its aim was to overthrow the Conſtitution of 1795. The conſpirators ſpoke of re-eſtabliſhing the anarchical code of 1793, but they would have been placed among the ſacred archives, and we ſhould ſoon have a ſecond edition of revolutionary tyranny. The Convention would have been re-created, and the Deputies not re-elected would have taken the place of the new *third*. In conſequence almoſt all of the Deputies of the new third, the greater part of the *ſeventy three*, or thoſe outlawed, and all thoſe of the other deputies diſtinguiſhed by their probity, their energy, and their deteſtation of the anarchiſts, together with the members of the Directory, ſeveral miniſters and the commanders of the armed force, were to have been apprehended early this morning, and afterwards butchered. Ten men were for this purpoſe to have proceeded to each of their houſes—a part of the gunners had been brought over, and it is ſaid that the conſpirators had at their command thirty field-pieces. At day break the barriers were to have been ſhut, the apprehenſions were to take place, and the tocſin to be ſounded. The plunder of all the houſes was to have been permitted, on pretext of ſupplying the wants of the people. The conſpirators did our brethren in arms the injuſtice to think, that the temptation of this plunder would have attached them to their cauſe.

The plot was denounced to the Directory by ſome of the conſpirators themſelves, who appeared to tremble at the moment of the approach for its execution. The Directory immediately brought up the armed force, which ſurrounded the Committee of revolt; at the head of the committee was Drouet, a member of the Council of Five Hundred. He had with him ſixty of the principal terroriſts when his houſe was ſurrounded. Several of his colleagues ſtate, that ſince his return from Auſtria, they have heard him openly ſpeak of the plan of overthrowing the conſtitution and the Directory. Prior to his detention in the priſons of Germany, he was one of the moſt furious mountaineers. On the 31ſt of May, he played a very diſtinguiſhed part—he was more eſpecially deſirous, he ſaid, to revenge the death of Romme, Soubrany, Bouchotte, and other mountaineers, executed laſt year, for having been implicated in the revolt of the 1ſt Prarial.

The hiſtory, and the papers which prove the conſpiracy, will without doubt be publiſhed by the Directory. Thirty-five of the principal conſpirators are apprehended. Baboeuf's interrogatory is particularly intereſting. We are aſſured that his confeſſions are very important, and well calculated to throw a light on this horrible plot. He was taken ill at the Miniſter's houſe, but was recovered by a glaſs of water. Among thoſe apprehended, we have collected the following names: Bahofue, Editor of the Tribune of the People; Leignet, Ex-conventionaliſt, who was apprehended laſt year as an accomplice of the inſurrection of the 1ſt Prairial; Recors, Ex-Conventionaliſt, companion of Roberſpiere the younger in his miſſion at Toulon, alſo apprehended on the 1ſt Prairial; Charles, Ex-Conventionaliſt, formerly impriſoned in the Chateau of Ham; Darches, Boucettoe's Secretary; the Secretary of Joſeph Lebon; Germain, Commiſſioner of the Directory at Verſailles; Roſſignol, Ex-General in La Vendee; and Antannelle, a writer in the Journal des Hommes Libires.

Four hundred thouſand livres in ſpecie had been expended in maturing the conſpiracy. We are aſſured that the agents of the preſent Miniſter of Police received 200,000 livres of this money, which they have faithfully depoſited in the office of Police. Several proofs are eſtabliſhed that the aſſaſſins of the Lyon's Courier, who are apprehended, were ſent on that buſineſs by the conſpirators. They killed him for the purpoſe of getting into their hands conſiderable ſums of ſpecie he had about him, with which they were to pay their partizans.

A very numerous force has been on foot in this capital ſince yeſterday morning; and guns are placed at the principal gates and round the two Councils. The utmoſt tranquility prevails in conſequence of the vigilance of the armed force and police. The conſpirators and their partizans are confounded and abaſhed. Several of them have fled, among theſe Vadier and Amar. Enquiries are making on all ſides who were and who were not concerned in the plot. Thoſe who three days ago pronounced boldly againſt the Conſtitution of 1795, and as boldly in favour of that of 1793, have now a real paſſion for the firſt, and curſe the ſecond bitterly. If efficacious ſteps, however, are not taken to diſmiſs from public employments the men who are a ſcandal to them, the Anarchiſts will, in courſe of a fortnight, be as daring as ever, will deny the exiſtence of the conſpiracy, and will accuſe the Directory of having deviſed to cut off the remains of the patriots.

The interrogatories of the conſpirators are now taking. It is ſaid, that beſides Drouet, another Deputy, known to have been a great friend of Marat, is implicated in the plot. It is worthy of notice, that the trials of the Septemberizers began yeſterday. It was a queſtion to ſnatch them from the death which awaits them.

At Drouet's houſe was found a proclamation, in which the conſpirators announced to the people the conſtitution of 1793. To this paper was annexed a ſeal, with the words "public ſafety."

Three waggons filled with conſpirators have proceeded to Pleſſis.

Paris—council—May 10.

A member obtained a hearing on a motion of order. He denounces the Journaliſts who inceſſantly inſulted the Legiſlative Body, and aimed at depriving it of the confidence it was neceſſary to inſpire, to enable it to do good. He obſerves on that very day the *Ami des Loix*, the moſt diſguſting of thoſe libelers, abuſed the now Preſident of the Council of five hundred, whom it accuſed of having been placed in the chair by the faction—(Some confuſion in the hall.)—The order of the day was called for on all ſides.

"If the Council," ſaid ſeveral members, "were to pay attention to the low ſcurrilities with which the Jacobinical prints are daily filled, it would be impoſſible for it to pay attention to the great intereſts of the country."—The order of the day was adopted.

Vouſſean preſented the definitive plan of a reſolution, which admits into the Legiſlative Body ſix ex-members of the National Convention. It was adopted. The members are Monel, Regendre of Nievre, Martinot, Delbert, Seveſtre, Levateur of la Marthe.

May 12.

Paris is ſtill tranquil. Three hundred thouſand copies of an addreſs, deſtined by the conſpirators for the departments and the armies, have been ſeized. The following is the only paper which has as yet been officially given to the public on the ſubject of the conſpiracy.

The Executive Directory to the citizens of Paris, 21 Floreal, fourth year.

"Citizens, a terrible plot was to have exploded this night, or to-morrow morning, at day-break. A horde of robbers and aſſaſſins had formed the plan of aſſaſſinating the Legiſlative Body, all the members of the government, the ſtaff of the army of the interior, and all the Conſtituted bodies in Paris. The proclamation of the conſpirators was to be the ſignal of a general pillage in Paris, as well of the houſes, as of the magazines and ſhops, and the maſſacre of a great number of citizens was to take place at the ſame time.

"But, be comforted, good citizens; the government watches; it knows the ring-leaders of the conſpirators and their means.

"The ſimple publicity which the Executive Directory gives to their plans will without doubt ſuffice to prevent any movement on their part. But, in every caſe, be tranquil, and purſue your ordinary avocations. Abandon the Brigands to themſelves; the government has taken certain meaſures to defeat their plots, and to deliver up them and their partizans to the vengeance of the laws.

(Signed) "CARNOT, Preſident."

HAGUE, May 1.

The Batavian National Aſſembly, in the ſitting of the 28th ult. approved a reſolution which had been taken by a General Committee, by which it is ordered, that a circular letter ſhall be written to the reſpective provinces, for the purpoſe of raiſing the ſum of ſixty millions of florins, to provide for the ſervice of the army and marines during the current year. It is to be paid at three different payments; the firſt on the firſt of June, the ſecond on the 1ſt of September, and the third on the 1ſt of December next.

The Deputy Schermer then called the attention of the Aſſembly to the refuſal made in the preceding year by the Engliſh Miniſter to make any remittance to Holland, a refuſal by which the inhabitants of the Republic had been deprived of the ſums due as intereſt upon their money in the Engliſh funds. He propoſes, in conſequence, to decree a reciprocal refuſal to pay any money to the ſubjects of Great-Britain or Ireland, or on their account, whether for Bills of Exchange drawn from the Baltic on account of the Engliſh, or for Bills drawn on the Republic by way of Hamburgh, &c.

Citizen Valckenaer moved in addition, that the intereſt due on ſums in the Engliſh funds ſhall not be laid out in thoſe funds. Both the motions were referred to a committee of Five Members.

Middleburg, May 3.

The difficulties which ſome time exiſted reſpecting the free navigation of the Scheldt have been removed: the treaty of alliance between the two Republics declares, that the navigation of the Scheldt ſhall be free for the two Republics, but for no other nation.

PLYMOUTH, May 3.

La Virginie, of 44 guns, is quite cleared, and is expected to be taken into dock in a few days: ſhe is not more than ſixteen months old, and is two inches higher between decks than any frigate in the Britiſh navy. Citizen Bergere, who had the command of her, is a young man about twenty-five years of age, eſteemed one of the beſt officers in the French navy; he had the command of La Unite, (prior to La Virginie,) in which ſhip he captured the Caſtor, of 32 guns, Alert of 16, and L'Epion of 16, beſides 130 ſail of merchantmen in different cruizes, but has never ſhared any of them. La Unite had three men killed in the action with Sir John Warren's ſquadron on the 25th of March paſt. A few weeks ſince Le Cæſar, of 80 guns, and La Vengeance, of 84 guns, both new ſhips, ſailed from L'Orient for Breſt with La Virginie.

London, May 14.

An American houſe in this city has ſtopped payment for a very large ſum, in conſequence of ſpeculations in corn and rice from America, which have turned out unfavourably. The deficiency is ſtated at 150,000*l*.

May 17.

French papers ſtate, that hoſtilities had not, according to their lateſt advices, re-commenced on the Rhine, though the preparations for ſuch an event were carried on with great activity. On the contrary, a report prevails at Paris, that the negociations for peace had been carried on between the Emperor and the French. Such an event is extremely probable, for there hardly ſeems any other means left to ſave his dominions in Italy, which to him are of greater importance than the Netherlands.

Sailed the Dolly armed cutter, of eight guns, A. Watſon, maſter, with the Capt. of La Vergirie, who is to be exchanged for Sir Sydney Smith.

The Maſter of the American ſhip Sally, arrived in the river from Havre, ſays, that on the third inſt. the time of his leaving that port, flour was ſelling at 8 dollars per barrel; that ſeveral American veſſels laden with grain, unable to procure ſale there, had ſailed for Liſbon and England, and that five others remained in the harbour, for whoſe cargoes no purchaſers could be found, even at the above reduced price. Every other article of proviſion he ſtates to have been equally abundant and cheap.

From an actual ſurvey made a few days ſince, it appears that there is more wheat, at this

moment, in the Iſle of Wight, than is ſufficient for two years conſumption of the inhabitants, ſuppoſing the enſuing harveſt entirely to fail; and there is a greater quantity in every other quarter than has been known at this ſeaſon for twenty years back. There is beſides a far greater quantity of land ſown with wheat, than ever before happened; and there never was, in the memory of man, the proſpect of a more plentiful crop.

Thomas Paine calculated that our national debt advances in a ſeries, like the number of 8, 12, 18, 27, 40, 60, &c. that is by adding to the preceding number its half, as 12 is compoſed of 8 and 4; and in this progreſſion he ſays our debt has been contracted. Thus he eſtimates the expence of our ſeveral wars ſince the revolution.

The war of 1697, according to him, coſt us.	21,500,000
The war of 1792, for the ſake of even numbers, he calls	32,000,000
The war of 1739	48,000,000
The war of 1756	72,000,000
The war of 1775	108,000,000
And, by the ſame rule, he calculates the expence of the preſent war at	162 000,000
	£.443,500,000

It cannot be denied but that his ſtatements are, on the whole, tolerably correct. By this rule our next war would coſt us 243 millions, which, added to our preſent debt and expences, would require taxes to the amount of more than 40 millions a year!—But the idea of his progreſs is an abſurdity.

—

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Terrible man of war, dated off Cadiz, April 21.

"We have been cruizing off this port 14 days, but Richerie is not yet ready for ſea: The Blond frigate was cloſe in, and ſent a boat on ſhore yeſterday, and the Captain of her ſays, that ſix ſail of the line and three frigates are perfectly ready, and the ſeventh of the line will be ready in four or five days; we are therefore in hopes that they will meet us before long. Admiral Mann means to diſpatch the Reſolution cutter this evening for England.—The old gentleman is in good ſpirits, but very thin. We have a report here, that the French have ſix ſail of the line and three frigates off the Weſtern Iſlands, and that they mean to form a junction with Richerie, and make a puſh for Toulon.

BOSTON, July 13.

Our papers from Paris are ſeveral days later than before received. Several tranſlations from them we give this day. The lateſt, May 18, contains no account of any battle on the Rhine.

From Paris, April 28.

To the Editor.

"I have this morning been to the Halle au Bled, which is the great wheat market of Paris, for the purpoſe of obtaining preciſe information of the ſtate of the markets for wheat and flour, and find large quantities on hand; the market open to any and all purchaſers.—Firſt quality of wheat flour at 12s. ſterling for one hundred pounds French weight, or a hundred and eight pounds American; and common flour at 10/6—to 11s.—It has lately fallen, and it is the prevailing opinion it will be lower. Bread is from three to four ſous a pound—all this plenty proceeds from French flour, for not a cargo of American has been ſold in Havre for ſeveral weeks paſt, nor a barrel brought from thence to Paris; there appears no want of any kind of merchandize; coined money is the only thing in demand; that, owing to the large quantities that have been exported, and great ſums which are held from circulation by reaſon of the paper medium, is extremely ſcarce; but that evil is beginning to correct itſelf: The exchange is in favour of France againſt all parts of Europe and America, and will remain ſo, until the equilibrium of coined money is reſtored, and it may not be thought extraordinary if the louis and crowns are ſoon found ſhifting their poſitions from America for France. Their armies are every where ſucceſsful; they have only to look their continental enemies in the face, and they are vanquiſhed."

French Papers.

Our friendly correſpondent at Paris had furniſhed us, by Captain Tibbets, with a continuation of the ſeries of the "Gazette Nationale, or Moniteur Univerſal," to May 16.—Their contents have been communicated by the Engliſh papers; and they confirm the accounts given of the inſurgent ſpirit which agitated the Council of Five Hundred, and which has ſince been allayed by the vigilance and energy of the Directory. For the reſt, the Councils were occupied in diſcuſſions on the pecuniary concerns of the Republic, and the expulſion of the refractory prieſts. The Moniteur of the 6th ſays, "We are aſſured that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has juſt received a courier from the court of Turin, requeſting his good offices in procuring a peace. The motive is, that the ſtrong places of Coni, Tartone and Aleſſandria had opened their gates to our victorious armies."

The Sardinian Generals taken in the affair at Ceva are three in number, viz. Lieutenant General Count de Liere, le Count des Flayes, Colonel of his Sardinian Majeſty's guards, and General Mather. Four colonels, twelve ſtandards, eight pieces of artillery, ſome howitz, &c. are alſo among the fruits of the victory.

The Branch Bank of the United States, at Charleſton, in conſequence of the calamitous ſituation of that city, have reſolved to diſcount full renewals for notes due for the three ſucceeding diſcount days.

The Britiſh (Halifax) ſquadron, now cruizing off the coaſt of the United States, conſiſts, it is ſaid, of ten ſail of men of war and frigates.

Captain Hill, who arrived on Sunday, ſaw, during the Friday before, two frigates, under eaſy ſail, ſtand to the eaſtward. Soon after he loſt ſight of them a very heavy cannonading commenced, and continued for an hour, from whence he judged, that an action had occurred between the two frigates he ſaw. The firing was evident, and though the frigates were not in ſight, his veſſel trembled on each diſcharge. Other arrivals heard a firing the ſame day.

Letters from Paris ſtate, that it was hoped, through the interceſſion of Mr. Munroe, that the decree of the Convention, ordering foreigners to quit Paris, would be ameliorated, ſo as to allow Americans to continue in that city. At preſent they are removed.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

The intelligence from Albany is of the moſt pleaſing nature. The revival of our trade and intercourſe with the north weſtern country (and which will be extended by the poſſeſſion of the weſtern poſts) preſents objects of the firſt importance to the commerce of this city, and the intereſt of the ſtate at large. The particular value of peltry and furs, as articles of remittance, is very obvious.

They formerly made up the greater part of the payments to England from this country. The Britiſh government will have no reaſonable ground to be jealous of our participating in, or rather regaining, the advantages we formerly poſſeſſed. If our trade is extended, the articles to ſupply it come from her manufactories; and the interference with the trade carried on by our own coloniſts will not occaſion any conſequence ſufficient to create a ſerious uneaſineſs either to them, or the government. We may therefore anticipate new and extenſive channels for the enterprizing exertions of our citizens, and an increaſe of wealth to the ſtate at large.

July 16.

RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

By the arrival of the ſhip Three Friends, yeſterday afternoon, in 48 days from Amſterdam, we learn that the inhabitants of that city were placed in a diſagreeable ſituation. There were a body of citizens to the number of about 8 or 9 hundred, called cannoniers, of the loweſt claſs in the ſociety of men, who were allowed to wear ſide arms.

They had lately aſſembled every night in gangs, and ranged about the city like madmen, in ſeveral inſtances committing murder. The municipality, juſtly alarmed at theſe proceedings, gave orders on the 11th of May for them to aſſemble in front of the Stadthouſe, and ſurrender their arms, The cannoniers aſſembled on the day appointed; and the light horſe and the reſt of the militia were ordered to ſurround them, in order to diſarm them. The cannoniers, however, remained firm, determined to ſurrender only with their lieves. With this diſpoſition they remained from 12 o'clock at mid-day until 12 o'clock at night.

At about half paſt 12 at night, they entered the Stadthouſe, and forciby liberated three or four of the party, who had been confined for murder; who were next day ſeen to parade the city unmoleſted. A body of French troops had been ſent for to keep the peace of the city. By the Friends we have received Dutch Papers in May, from which we ſhall cauſe to be tranſlated what may appear deſerving of notice.

Letters by the Three Friends mention a report having circulated in Amſterdam of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Auſtrians were defeated with conſiderable loſs.

London accounts of the 14th May ſtate the reports of a freſh inſurrection of the Poles, on the confines of Turkey, under the command of the Chiefs Deuiſko, Kollyſko and Liberadwyzky: that they had publiſhed a manifeſto, in which they declare their reliance on the aſſiſtance of the Porte to deliver their country from oppreſſion.

Should this prove true, the mediated rupture between Ruſſia and the Turks will probably be brought to an immediate iſſue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Letters of a late date from the Havanna mention, that admiral Salano was daily expected there; that he was to ſail with his ſquadron from Cadiz with the fleet under the command of Richerie; that as the two ſquadrons were to proceed as one, Admiral Mann could not attack one without annoying the other, which he could not of courſe attempt without provoking retaliation on the part of the Spaniards. This intelligence muſt remove all doubt of Richeries ability to elude the activity of Mann, and would corroborate the account of the arrival of the French fleet at Santo Domingo, if that account did require corroboration. But it will be perceived from the tranſlation we this day give from the Courier Francais, publiſhed in this city, that this important intelligence comes in a manner too direct to be doubted.

—

Authentic intelligence from St. Domingo.

CAPE, June 24.

Villate and his accomplices are embarked on board the Hyæna ſloop of war, and ſent to France, where they are to ſtand their trial.

Diſpatches tranſmitted by Roume (a member of the Colonial Commiſſion) from Santo Domingo, and arrived at the Cape on the 23d June, announce the arrival of Richerie's ſquadron, compoſed of nine ſhips of the line, ten frigates, four ſloops of war, and four armed tranſports, with troops on board, and five millions in ſpecie.

This ſquadron has, in its paſſage, made twenty-two prizes, among which is an Engliſh frigate and a ſloop of war.

The corps which marched under the orders of Rochambeau, Pageot and Touſſaint, was compoſed of 300 troops of the line and 5000 Africans, intended againſt Cape Nichola Mole; they have already rendered themſelves maſters of Bombarde, where they ſurrounded a corps of above 300 Engliſh horſe, and made them priſoners; they puſhed forwards, and attacked an advanced poſt near the Mole, ſupported by two pieces of artillery, which they took, after having put to the ſword the troops that guarded the poſt.

It is generally believed that e're long Cape Nichola Mole, and the whole portion of St. Domingo poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, will fall into the hands of the Republicans, for the enemy in thoſe quarters are completely at variance amongſt themſelves.

—

Saturday arrived the ſhip Margaret, Capt. Harrington, from Amſterdam, who informs that he left the Texel the 20th of May; that 12 Dutch men of war and four frigates lay in the river, ready for ſailing, to prevent which a fleet of 23 ſail of Britiſh and Ruſſian men of war, under Admiral Duncan, were cruiſing off the coaſt.

Upon the arrival of the Margaret, on Saturday, a report was circulated through this city that an engagement had taken place between the armies on the Rhine, but there appears no ground for this intelligence—We have ſeen letters from Amſterdam of the 9th, 10th, and one of the 12th of May; the laſt of which ſays that "the trade of this place is ſtill impeded by the armies on both ſides of the Rhine," but it makes no mention of any intereſting event in that quarter.

—

DON JOSEPH IGNATIUS DE VIAR,
Conſul General and Charge des Affaires, from his Catholic Majeſty to the United States of America, &c.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

WHEREAS permiſſions have been gtanted by my predeceſſor, to carry flour and other proviſions to the Havanna, which the holders of them have not yet thought proper to put in execution: And whereas that trade has been lately ſtopped by royal order. Now, therefore, this is to make known, that no veſſel, which may be cleared out from the United States after the date of this publication, and proceeding under the ſaid permiſſions, will be admitted to enter at the ſaid port of Havanna, agreeable to an official communication made to me by the Intendant of ſaid port, dated 21ſt ult. in virtue of which I give this public notice.

Philadelphia, 12th July, 1796.

The Printers, in the different ſtates are requeſted to inſert the above.

—

Departed this life, on the 6th inſtant, at his ſeat in Bucks-county, after a ſhort illneſs, NATHANIEL ELLICOTT, Eſq; in the 60th year of his age. The death of this gentleman will long be lamented by his diſconſolate widow, to whom he was a tender and affectionate huſband, and by his connexions, and a numerous acquaintance, to whom he was endeared by his uncommon benevolence and inflexible integrity. In him the widow and orphan found a protector, the unfortunate and oppreſſed a friend and able counſellor.

University of Pennſylvania,
July 20th, 1796.

THE ſummer vacation took place on Monday laſt, the 18th inſt. and will continue FOUR weeks.—The different SCHOOLS, with the ſeveral TUTORS, will accordingly re-aſſemble on Monday, the 15th day of Auguſt.

By the Faculty,
WILLIAM ROGERS, Sec.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, on Delaware, about 10 miles above Philadelphia, on the 9th inſt. an apprentice lad, named *Benjamin Muchlewain*, about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, he is ſlender made, round ſhouldered, light complexion, ſomewhat freckled, long thin viſage, ſhort ſtrait hair, has a down look, and an impediment in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, a light brown Lindſey coattee, with wooden buttons, olive fuſtian under jacket and trowſers, all new, a low crowned black felt hat, bound black grained neat's leather ſhoes, with plain ſteel buckles, brown homeſpun ſhirt, took with him a dirty tow frock, with ſome things tied up in it, unknown what. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, and bring him to his maſter, or ſecure him in any gaol within 50 miles of Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CALEB ATKINSON.

N. B. As he has expreſſed an inclination for the ſea, all maſters of veſſels are therefore forbid to carry him off, at their peril; but if any perſon ſhould incline to take him, his indenture may be purchaſed.

Cinnaminſink, 7th mo. 13th, 1796. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk, about three and a half miles from the city, a pale brindled COW, 10 or 11 years old, both her ears cropped, and two ſlits in her left ear, ſhe is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BENNER.

July 19. §

NEWTOWN COMMON.

ON the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, a tract of land in the centre of the county town of Bucks couuty, namely, THE NEWTOWN COMMON, lately patented to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, and divided into lots of different ſizes, from one acre to one eighth of an acre. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given, by

WILLIAM BUCKMAN,
FRANCIS MURRAY,
JAMES HANNA,
THOMAS STORY,
WILLIAM LINTON,
JOHN D. MURRAY.

July 14th, 1796. §

ALL perſons having any legal demands againſt the eſtate of *JAMES GAMBLE*, late of Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce them for payment; and any perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts.

JAMES MORRISON,
ROBERT MAXWELL, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Jan. 26, 1796.

CAUTION.

I Forewarn all perſons from truſting JEAN, my wife, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM NIEL.

Lancaſter county, June 12, 1796

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, a dark bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, has one white foot, and a ſtar and ſnip. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

LEONARD MARTZ.

June 14, 1796.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, an apprentice boy, named Henry Rooſin, about five feet ſeven inches high, a little marked with the ſmall pox, and has light coloured hair; nineteen years of age; he took with him a dark blue coat, with large buttons, one yellow ſtriped nankeen coattee, buff caſſimer jacket, one pair of thickſett and one pair of tow trowſers, and a pair of coarſe ſhoes, lately ſoaled. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

LEONARD VANFOSSEN.

June 30th, 1796. *

A FARM and MILLS FOR SALE,

Situated in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county.

THE Farm contains 145 acres, about 45 thereof meadow, the remainder arable and timber land; there are on the premiſes a large dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a pump of good water near the door, a barn, with carriage-houſe adjoining, and a ſufficiency of ſtabling, waggon-houſe, ſheds, &c. a ſtone tenement and kitchen, with a pump and oven therein, an ice-houſe, a ſtore-houſe and ſmoke-houſe, a large ſtone ſmith's ſhop, a ſaw and blade-mill, a griſt mill, in good repair, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of burrs, and two boulting cloths, one ſuperfine. The whole pleaſantly ſituated on Wiſſahiccon creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 6 from the county town, on the main road leading from the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryell's ferry, on Delaware. For terms, and further information, apply to SAMUEL WHEELER, at No. 99, Vine-ſtreet, or to E. WHEELER, on the premiſes.

June 22, 1796. ‡

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a ſmall bay MARE, about 14 hands high, well made, about ſix years old, ſhod all round, and one of her fore feet much worn. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner get the mare again, ſhall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or eight for the mare only. DANIEL MARTIN.

Bucks county, Middletown,
June 28, 1796. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to
ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, well made, a natural trotter, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and a black mane and tail, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB VANSANDT.

June 15, 1796. *3w. tf.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes, 19,946 Blanks.			300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1769.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundaſs, Peter Kerſſner, Sebaſtian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joſeph Hiefter, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‖6w

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d. The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeperate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe and an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant.* He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the 12th inſtant, an indented Negro boy, named JEREMIAH PETER JULIS, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtreight made, and large fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, one of which ſtriped, a dark over-jacket, two coloured under ditto, a pair of new ſhoes with double leather ſtrings, and an old pair newly mended and hob-nailed. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and lodges him in gaol, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

MOSES COMFORT.

Sixth month, 14th, 1796. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Chriſtopher Marſhall's place, in Love-lane, on the firſt of June inſtant, a fat black COW, with ſhort thick horns, a white ſpot on her head, ſome white on her ſhoulders, a white belly, tail and hind legs. She is a very good milch cow. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM STRUNK.

June 16, 1796. ‖

OFFICE

For the Sale of Real Eſtates,

Is opened by the ſubſcribers, in the town of Wilkeſbarre, in Luzerne county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York.

Alſo ſeveral large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and ſeveral other ſtates in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.

June 29, 1796. 3m

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and half a mile diſtant from the old Lancaſter road, containing 100 acres, and upwards, of excellent land, a good proportion of which is timber and meadow ground. This place adjoins Little Brandywine creek, has a dwelling, &c. and is well calculated for extenſive water-works; now in the poſſeſſion of John Davis. For terms of ſale, apply to

ROBERT RALSTON,
No. 90, South Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1796.

WE, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners appointed by law to take ſubſcriptions for the Gap, New-Port and Wilmington TURNPIKE ROAD, do hereby give notice, that we purpoſe to attend by adjournment for that buſineſs, at the houſe of Samuel Cochran, on the 26th day of the 8th month (called Auguſt) next.

JOSHUA PUSEY,
JACOB LINDLEY,
‡ JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES BOYD.

Cheſter county, 4th Mo. 25th, 1796.

FOR SALE AT
Whiteſide's Tea Warehouſe,
No. 99, North Second-ſtreet,

Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1796. ¶

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himſelf HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly hair, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he ſpeaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of ſoaled ſhoes, one pair of brown cotton ſtockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muſlin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue ſhaloon, with large braſs or metal buttons with ſmall knobs on them, a new ſhirt, and a rorum hat; he alſo took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an Engliſh and Dutch grammar. He calls himſelf a butcher, but can do very little at the buſineſs. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway within 150 miles ſhall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf

A valuable Plantation

To be Sold at Private Sale,

CONTAINING about 120 acres, ſituated in the townſhip of Lower Penn's-Neck. The quality of the ſoil is excellent, and a good proportion of woodland and excellent meadow; on the premiſes are a two-ſtory brick houſe, a kitchen and barn, and other out buildings, an apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; it lies within four miles of Salem, and three miles of New-Caſtle, well ſituated for market. For terms apply to WILLIAM MECUM, in the ſaid townſhip, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. 6w

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented German ſervant, aged about 32 years, named JOHANNES GUNEN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has grey eyes, a freſh coloured face, ſhort dark brown hair, he ſpeaks little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, he ſays he can ſpeak French, and underſtands it well, low Dutch is his native tongue; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a farmer brought up, ſays he was in the French army ſome time, and then ſet ſail to America from Amſterdam; it is ſuppoſed he wears a ſhort white homeſpun coat, a cocked hat ſlopped down before, corduroy ribbed breeches, and white jacket. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Tredryffrin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania.

¶ WATER LEEVE.

May 23d, 1796.

Twelve Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen from a paſture at Kenſington, near the city of Philadelphia, on the night preceding the 25th of May, a BAY HORSE; his main and tail are black, he has a blaze or ſtreak of white in his forehead, extending to his noſe, his tail is uncommnly thin, though longer than uſual, and he carries it low, his head rather large and thick, his feet ſomewhat tender, and exhibit marks of his having been foundered; one or more of them white, he is ſpirited and trots faſt, is about 15 hands and an inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, ſtrong and well made; he is extremely diſpoſed to ſlip his bridle, if left alone. The above reward, with all reaſonable charges, will be given by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who ſhall return ſaid horſe, or give information, ſo that he may be obtained.

ASHBEL GREEN.

North Third-ſtreet, No. 128.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3445.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1796.

University of Pennsylvania,
July 20th, 1796.

THE ſummer vacation took place on Monday laſt, the 18th inſt. and will continue FOUR weeks.—The different SCHOOLS, with the ſeveral TUTORS, will accordingly re-aſſemble on Monday, the 15th day of Auguſt.

By the Faculty,
WILLIAM ROGERS, Sec.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, New-Jerſey, on Delaware, about 10 miles above Philadelphia, on the 9th inſt. an apprentice lad, named *Benjamin MacIlwain*, about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, he is ſlender made, round ſhouldered, light complexion, ſomewhat freckled, long thin viſage, ſhort ſtrait hair, has a down look, and an impediment in his ſpeech; had on, when he went away, a light brown lindſey coattee, with wooden buttons, olive fuſtian under jacket and trowſers, all new, a low crowned black felt hat, bound black grained neat's leather ſhoes, with plain ſteel buckles, brown homeſpun ſhirt, took with him a dirty tow frock, with ſome things tied up in it, unknown what. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, and bring him to his maſter, or ſecure him in any gaol within 50 miles of Philadelphia, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CALEB ATKINSON.

N. B. As he has expreſſed an inclination for the ſea, all maſters of veſſels are therefore forbid to carry him off, at their peril; but if any perſon ſhould incline to take him, his indenture may be purchaſed.

Cinnaminſink, 7th mo. 13th, 1796. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk, about three and a half miles from the city, a pale brindled COW, 10 or 11 years old, both her ears cropped, and two ſlits in her left ear, ſhe is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BENNER.

July 19. $

NEWTOWN COMMON.

ON the 1ſt day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, a tract of land in the centre of the county town of Bucks county, namely, THE NEWTOWN COMMON, lately patented to the ſubſcribers, in truſt, and divided into lots of different ſizes, from one acre to one eighth of an acre. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given, by

WILLIAM BUCKMAN,
FRANCIS MURRAY,
JAMES HANNA,
THOMAS STORY,
WILLIAM LINTON,
JOHN D. MURRAY.

July 14th, 1796. §

ALL perſons having any legal demands againſt the eſtate of *JAMES GAMBLE*, late of Drumore townſhip, Lancaſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to produce them for payment; and any perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment of their reſpective debts.

JAMES MORRISON,
ROBERT MAXWELL, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Jan. 26, 1796.

CAUTION.

I Forewarn all perſons from truſting JEAN, my wife, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM NIEL.

Lancaſter county, June 12, 1796

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, a dark bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, has one white foot, and a ſtar and ſnip. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LEONARD MARTZ.

June 14, 1796. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Goldſmith's buſineſs. Enquire of the printers hereof.

May 25. tf.

John David Hechſtetter,
ENGRAVER in Wood, Stone and Ivory,
lately arrived from Germany,

NOW living in Sixth-ſtreet, next door to the new German Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public that he carries on the above buſineſs of engraving at the ſaid place. He alſo makes inſtruments of wood for thoſe who had the misfortune of loſing an arm or leg; and likewiſe models for ſilverſmiths and iron furnaces, at reaſonable prices.

N. B. An APPRENTICE to the above buſineſs, of honeſt parents, who can board himſelf for the firſt year, is wanted.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1796. *

STOTEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Radnor townſhip, Delaware county, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen and an half hands high, ſeven years old, ſtrong made, goes remarkably wide behind, has a ſmall blaze down his forehead, a ſmall feather on the top of his ſhoulder, a ſmall lump on his back behind the ſaddle, ſeveral ſaddle marks, was ſhod all round, and is a good trotter. Whoever takes up, or gives information of the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive eight dollars reward or ſixteen dollars, if the offender ſhall be apprehended ſo as to brought to juſtice.

DAVID PHILIPS.

June 27th, 1796. ¶

Fourteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 25th inſt. an apprentice to the joiners buſineſs, a lad 19 years of age, named ASA PIATT, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſandy complexion, thick ſet, knockkneed, and ſquints a little with one eye, had on and took with him, two coats, one of ſuperfine mixed cloth, the other a bottle green, four under jackets, of different kinds, two pair of overalls, two pair of ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any gaol or workhouſe, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

JOHN GREEN.

Eaſton, Northampton county,
June 30, 1796. *

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the TANNING and CURRYING buſineſs, in the country. For further particulars, apply to the Printers hereof. * 7th mo. 12th, 1796.

Delaware county, ſſ.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath been grauted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the Juſtices of the Peace in and for the county, againſt a certain James Sill, late of the townſhip of Edgmont, in ſaid county, upon which attachment the goods and effects of ſaid James Sill, to the value of eighteen pounds ten ſhillings, have been attached: Theſe are therefore to give notice to the creditors of ſaid James Sill to appear at the houſe of Lydia Pennell, tavern keeper, in the townſhip of Middletown, on the 23d day of July next, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the direction of ſaid act.

THOMAS NEWLIN.

Concord June 13th, 1796.

By Joſeph Ellis, John Sparks, and James Stratton, Eſqs; Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Glouceſter,

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT upon application to us, by William Hugg, of the town of Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter, in the State of New-Jerſey, who claims an undivded half part of ſundry lots or pieces of land, ſituate in the ſaid town of Glouceſter, we have appointed Joſeph Stokes, John Blackwood, Eſq; and Joſeph Sloan, Commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid lots or pieces of land into equal ſhares, or parts; and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at Woodbury, on the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James B. Cooper, the ſaid Joſeph Stokes, John Blackwood, and Joſeph Sloan, will then be appointed Commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid lands purſuant to an act, entituled "An Act for "the more eaſy partition of lands held by "coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in "common," paſſed the eleventh day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine. Given under our hands this twenty-ſeventh day of June, anno domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix.

JOSEPH ELLIS,
JOHN SPARKS,
¶ 6w JAMES STRATTON.

A pair of Oxen and a Cow.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on Wedneſday laſt, from the place of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley, a pair of handſome young OXEN, ſpotted black and white, with a ſtreak of white on each of their backs; alſo a large red and white milch COW. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid cattle, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges; and if ſtolen, and the thief is taken, a reward of Eight Dollars more.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

June 6th, 1796.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *THOMAS SAY*, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible, and legally atteſted, for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN SAY, Executor.

April 28, 1796. 2 m.

Tranſlations for the New-York Daily Advertiſer.

PARIS, 23d Floreal, May 19.

Yeſterday the Council of Five Hundred ratified the Treaty with Sardinia. The Council of Ancients are employed in the examination of the Treaty.

May 20.

It is ſtill feared the diſputes between Ruſſia and Sweden may yet open a rupture between thoſe two powers.

The Emperor, who is ignorant of the paſſage of the Po, the rout of his troops at Loyd, and the invaſion of the Milaniſe, has judged proper to break the armiſtice, which the Directory, with the deſire for peace, had granted him at the cloſe of the campaign. It was on the 2d Prairial (21 May) that this intimation was made to the French generals, by the generals of the enemy, and hoſtilities would commence on the 12th (31 May.)

The armies on the Rhine and Moſelle, and of the Sambre and Meuſe, are in a ſtate to open a brilliant campaign; and are deſirous to equal the glory of the brave armies of Italy, whoſe ſucceſſes are deſerving the higheſt eulogy.

A courier from the army of Italy has brought to the Executive Directory the official news, that the tri-coloured flag floats at Milan, Pavia, Come, and through all the towns of Lombardy—'Tis eaſy to explain the motives that have determined the Arch Duke of Milan to take an immediate route to Vienna.

May 25.

An extraordinary courier arrived yeſterday with diſpatches for the Directory, with advices, that a diviſion of the Republican army occupies the city of Milan—a ſecond of Cremonin—and a third of Pavia.

May 26.

Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia.

The French Republic and his Majeſty the King of Sardinia, equally animated with the deſire of concluding a happy peace, and of finiſhing the war that now divides their love, appointed the Executive Directory in the name of the French Republic, Citizen Charles de Lacroix, Miniſter of the External Relations, and his Majeſty the King of Sardinia M. M. Chevilier de Reval au de Tonſo, to treat in their names the conditions requiſite to re-eſtabliſh and conſolidate good harmony between the two powers, who, after having exchanged their reſpective powers, have agreed to the following articles.

1. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip and good underſtanding between the French Republic and the King of Sardinia—all hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the two powers, from the time of the ſigning of the preſent treaty.

2. The King of Sardinia revokes all adherence or conſent given by him, either openly or privately, to the coaleſced powers againſt the French Republic, to all treaties of alliance, either offenſive or defenſive, which may have been concluded with any power. He ſhall not furniſh any contingent in men or in money to any power at war againſt France, under any title or denomination whatever.

3. The King of Sardinia renounces purely and ſimply forever, for himſelf, his ſucceſſors, and aſſigns, in favour of the French Republic, to all the rights that he may have on Savoy, the counties of Nice, Tende and Braſil.

4. The boundaries between the kingdom of Sardinia and the departments of the French Republic ſhall be eſtabliſhed by a line drawn from the poſts neareſt to the ſide of Piedmont, the heights and the platforms of the mountains and other places hereinafter mentioned, and alſo the intermediate heights and platforms, viz: beginning at the point where the frontiers of the late Faucigny Joia, the dukedom of Auſte and Valats, to the extent of Glacier or Curced Mounts.

1. The ſummit of the Alps to the eaſt of Colmayer.

2. Little St. Bernard and the hoſpital which is ſituated thereon.

3. The ſummits of Mount Alban, Col de Creauce, and Mount Merceau.

4. In turning a little to the South, the ſummits of Celen and Caval.

5. The great Mount Cenis, and the hoſpital which is ſituated on the ſouth of the Lake.

6. Little Mount Cenis.

7. The ſummits that ſeparate the valley of Bardonache from Valderpries.

8. Mount Geneveve.

9. The ſummits which ſeparate the valley of Quiero from thoſe of Caudois.

10. The Mount of Ciſo.

11. The Col. Maurin.

12. The Mountain of Argentiere.

13. The rivers of Ybatte and Sure.

14. The mountains which divide the vallies of Sturred and Geſſe, and thoſe of St. Etienne or Tines, St. Martin or Leazubie, Teude or Roye.

15. Roche Barbon on the boundaries of the Republic of Geneva—if any communes, habitations, or portions of the territories of the ſaid communes, were behind the line of the boundaries above mentioned, they ſhall continue to make a part of the territory of the French Republic, without affecting the preſent article.

5. The King of Sardinia engages not to permit the emigrants or exiled of the French Republic to remain within his kingdom; he may nevertheleſs retain in his ſervice, emigrants from the departments of Mount Blanc and Maritime Alps, as long as they do not give cauſe of complaint by their undertakings and manœuvres tending to affect the internal ſafety of the Republic.

6. The King of Sardinia renounces all perſonal action which he might exerciſe againſt the French Republic for interior cauſes to this time.

7. There ſhall be concluded between the two powers a treaty of commerce upon an equitable baſis; and ſuch as ſhall inſure to the French nation advantages at leaſt equal to thoſe enjoyed by the nations moſt favoured in the kingdom of Sardinia, in the mean time all communications and commercial matters ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed.

8. The King of Sardinia engages to grant an amneſty to thoſe of his ſubjects who have been proſecuted for their political opinions—all ſuits that are commenced on that account, as well as the judgments that may be obtained thereon, are aboliſhed—all their property, real and perſonal, or the value of them, if they have been ſold, ſhall be reſtored without delay. It ſhall be lawful for them to diſpoſe of the ſame, to return and remain within the kingdom of Sardinia, or to quit them.

9. The French Republic and his Majeſty the King of Sardinia engages to give up all ſequeſtered revenue or ſeized property, confiſcated, detained or ſold from the citizens or ſubjects of the other power, on account of the preſent war, and to admit them reſpectively to exerciſe legally the actions or rights which may appertain to them.

10. All the priſoners reſpectively taken ſhall be delivered one month from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the preſent treaty, on payment of the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity.

The ſick and wounded ſhall continue to be taken care of in the reſpective hoſpitals,—they ſhall be delivered on their recovery.

11. Neither of the contracting powers ſhall grant a paſſage through its territories to the troops of another power.

12 Beſides the fortreſſes of Coni, Ceva, and Tortona, and of the territory which the troops of the Republic now do or are to occupy—they ſhall have poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes of Exiles, Aſiette, Suze, Brunette, Chateau Dauphin and Alexandria—to which laſt place Valence ſhall be ſubſtituted, ſhould the Gen. in Chief of the French Republic prefer it.

13. The places and territory herein above mentioned ſhall be reſtored to the King of Sardinia on the concluſion of a treaty of commerce between the Republic and his Majeſty, of a general peace, and of the eſtabliſhing the boundary line of the frontiers.

14. The territories in poſſeſſion of the troops of the Republic, and which are definitively to be reſtored, ſhall remain under the civil government of his Sardinian Majeſty, but ſhall be ſubject to the levy of the military contributions and loans of proviſions, as forage which may be required for the wants of the French army,

15. The fortifications of Brunette and Suze, as well as the intrenchments erected above this town, ſhall be demoliſhed and deſtroyed at the expence of his Sardinian Majeſty under the inſpection of Commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe by the Executive Directory.

The King of Sardinia ſhall not erect or repair any fortifications on this part of the frontiers.

16. The artillery of the occupied places whoſe deſtruction is not ſtipulated by the preſent treaty, may be employed in the ſervice of the Republic, but it ſhall be reſtored with the places and at the ſame time to his Sardinian Majeſty; the warlike ſtores and proviſions which may be found in them may be uſed for the ſervice of the French Republic without return.

17. The French troops ſhall enjoy a free paſſage through the dominions of the King of Sardinia, to tranſport themſelves into the interior parts of Italy and return therefrom.

18. The King of Sardinia accepts from henceforth the mediation of the French Republic, definitively to terminate the differences which have long ſubſiſted between his Majeſty and the Republic of Genoa, and decree upon their reſpective pretentions.

19. Conformably to the 6th art. of the treaty concluded at the Hague, the 27th Floreal, of the 3d year, the Batavian Republic is comprehended in the preſent treaty. There ſhall be peace and amity between the Republic and the King of Sardinia. All things ſhall be reſtored between them on the ſame footing they were, previous to the laſt wars.

20. The King of Sardinia ſhall cauſe to be diſavowed by his miniſter near the French Republic, the proceedings againſt the laſt French Ambaſſador.

21. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within one month from the ſigning of the preſent treaty.

Done and concluded at Paris, the 26th Floreal, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible, anſwering to the 15th May, 1796.

(Signed)
CHARLES DELACROIX,
LE CHEVALIER DE REVEL,
LE CHEVALIER TONSO.

May 26.

The expected arrival of an ambaſſador from the Pope to ſolicit peace from the French Republic is mentioned as the report of the day.

Of the treaty of peace concluded between the King of Sardinia and the Republic, it is agreed that the latter ſhall keep poſſeſſion of the ſtrong holds taken by them, until a general peace takes place: in the mean time the French ſhall be allowed a free paſſage through the territories to any other parts of Italy.

May 29.

Buonaparte continues his victorious march into Italy: our troops are now before Bologna, demanding great contributions from his holineſs. It is ſaid Beaulieu is blockaded up in Mantua. There are great fermentations at Naples, the people cry out loudly for peace.

BRUSSELS, May 13.

There have arrived at the port of Oſtend, ſix French frigates, from different ports of the Republic. Theſe veſſels are to be joined by a ſmall ſquadron, under the command of Admiral Van Stabel; after which they will go in purſuit of 7 or 8 Engliſh veſſels, of different forces, which infeſt our whole coaſt.

WATERFORD, March 17.

It is with pleaſure we inform the public, that Mr. Cox* has completed the Roſs bridge to the entire ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners, and for which they have returned him their public thanks.

We are informed that Mr. Cox ſets out for Portuma in the courſe of this week, in order to erect a bridge over the river Shannon at that place.

Mr. Cox has been in this kingdom five years and nine months, and has built the following bridges, over different rivers:

	Leng.	*Bread.*	*Depth at low water.*
Londonderry,	1069	40	31 feet,
Waterford,	832	49	37 do.
Wexford,	1554	32	20 do.
Ferry Carrig,	340	27	42 do.
Roſs,	510	40	20 do.

Alſo a drawbridge at Dublin, over the Great Baſon at Ring's End.

Portuma bridge, when compleated, will be about 840 feet long—depth of water 24 feet.

[*Mr. Cox is an American.]

NEW-YORK, July 23.

The continued important ſucceſſes of the French in Italy were to be expected from the advantages attained by them in the opening of the campaign. The ſafety of the Emperor's dominions evidently depended on thoſe of the King of Sardinia, and which the reſult of the further operations has proved. The poſſeſſion of the valuable Dutchy of Milan by the French, ſecures to them alſo the poſſeſſion of the Piedmonteſe and Mantuan territories, and ſecures alſo their progreſs to whatever other quarter they may chuſe to direct it.

The conceſſions of the King of Sardinia evince what the ſituation of the King of Naples, and the Pope muſt be in; and that they can only be ſafe by ſubſcribing to ſimilar conditions.—How far the Emperor will feel affected by his loſſes in that quarter, remains yet to be decided. The French will propably retain them as objects to be conſidered in the eſtabliſhment of a general peace.

In a general view of the papers received by the Briſeis, we notice, among others, the following particulars:

The Neapolitan army is ſtated, under Paris dates of 25th May, to have been totally defeated at Codogno; and the Queen's regiment almoſt cut to pieces.

The Arch Duke Charles had put in execution, on the 13th May, a military order to call on the Germanic bodies for their contingent of men and money without delay.

Negociations with the Emperor were ſtill aſſerted by many in Paris to be on foot, although the renewal of hoſtilities on the Rhine were hourly looked for by others.

In Paris collections of people, though not numerous, were ſtill occaſionally appearing in the Thuilleris and other parts of the city; but tranquility and confidence were pretty generally eſtabliſhed. Many ex-members of the Convention, and other perſons had been arreſted on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the late conſpiracy—many had been acquitted or diſcharged, and ſeveral remained ſtill on trial.

In Corſica the Inſurgents are ſaid to continue in force; that they had cut off all communication with Baſtia and St. Florenzo, and had taken a conſiderable treaſure ſent by the Engliſh from the laſt mentioned city.

Dronet's trial for the laſt conſpiracy in Paris, occupied conſiderable attention; the details of which are given at conſiderable length in the Paris Journals.

The Arch Duke of Milan was on his way to Vienna.

A war between Ruſſia and the Porte was viewed as certainly to take place; the latter power was making every preparation for defence, being convinced that the intentions of Ruſſia were hoſtile.

Hamburgh accounts, of the 7th May, ſtate, that the Ruſſian Miniſter had left Sweden on his return to Peterſburgh; the terms propoſed by the Empreſs reſpecting the marriage of the young King, not having been acceded to; and that the court of Sweden were about applying in their embarraſſing ſituation, to the French Republic, for thoſe ſuccours which appears to have been promiſed.

The court of Vienna, alarmed at the ſucceſſes of General Buonaparte in Italy, were making every exertion to reinforce General Beaulieu; and orders had been given to General Compte Wurmſer to effect his relief if poſſible. Bruſſels accounts, of the 23d May, ſtate, preparations for continuing the war on the Rhine were redoubled; and that the Duke of Brunſwick had at length accepted the command of a body of Pruſſians, Hanoverians and Brunſwickers to the amount of 80,000 men.

The deſtination of this force is obſcurely ſtated; but it is preſumeable it is merely to preſerve the line of demarcation agreed to by thoſe powers by the French.

The Engliſh Parliament diſſolved the 20th May.

In addition to the above we obſerve that on the 29th, every thing remained tranquil at Paris: and ſplendid fetes were exhibited in celebration of the victories in Italy.

An agent was mentioned to have arrived from the King of Naples to treat for peace.

No action had taken place on the Rhine. The armiſtice had been formally broken; an animated addreſs had been iſſued by the Directory to the armies, to exhort them to imitate the glorious victories atchieved in Italy.

BOSTON, July 16.

It was reported yeſterday, but upon no accountable authority, that the Concorde French frigate, had captured the Huſſar Britiſh frigate. It is not impoſſible but that the report may be founded on truth.

NEW-YORK July 16.

In the courſe of laſt week, as has been remarked, the heat was intenſe for ſeveral days, but we have heard of no inconvenience reſulting—it did not exceed the uſual ſummer heat, and was expected.

This week the vegetable world has been refreſhed by plenteous libations from the celeſtial water-pots, and all nature ſeems revived—the ſeaſon has been favourable to the early harveſt, and exuberant crops are taking in.

The citizens have been criminally remiſs in many inſtances, by neglecting to clean their ſtreets and yards, but the late rains, in pity of the indolence of man, have puriſied the city and rendered it healthy for the moment.

To what purpoſe is it that the magiſtrates enact laws and police regulations, for the preſervation of the health of the city, unleſs the citizens will adhere to them, and proſecute delinquents! Citizens—the health of the city is invaluable; your Corporation have recently adopted laws and regulations, which if carried into execution, will doubtleſs tend, in a great meaſure, to preſerve the city in its preſent happy ſtate—but, if their officers do not act their part faithfully, preſent them, get them changed for more faithful men! the diſputed point apart (whether the fever of laſt year was imported or not) you all know that putreſcent matter begets putridity; you muſt therefore conclude, that there can be no general ſtate of health without cleanlineſs—be cleanly therefore, citizens; ſuffer no putrid particles to float within your purlieus; be temperate in drink and diet; abſtain equally from large draughts of cold water while in perſpiration, and you will be healthy.

July 18.

Cape Francois Intelligence.

Tranſlation from L'Impartial, of June 7th, 1796.

PROCESS VERBAL.

Entry at Cape Francois, of the commiſſion delegated to the Leeward Iſlands, from France, 22d Floreal, 4th year of the Republic.

The 21ſt Floreal, the diviſion under command of Capt. Thevenard, charged to conduct to St. Domingo, the commiſſion delegated to the Leeward Iſlands, by the Executive Directory, arrived within 25 leagues of the Cape, in ſight of Grange; a French ſchooner, diſpatched from the Cape, approached it; ſignals were made and ſoon recognized to be French; the commiſſaries were then furniſhed with every particular relating to the colony. Capt. Thevenard, after informing the Capt. of the ſchooner of his miſſion, gave him orders to proceed to the Cape, to announce his arrival to the Governor-General of the colony; and in the night the diviſion approached the entrance of the road. On the 22d, a boat diſpatched by General Leveaux, reached the diviſion. The Secretary of the Governor, and one of his aids were charged to deliver the following letter to the commiſſaries.

—

ETIENNE LAVEAUX, Commander in Chief of St. Domingo, to the Citizen Members of the Colonial Directory.

How happy is this day, citizens, for all good patriots; you are arrived; our misfortunes are terminated; you have been expected like the promiſed Meſſiah, and, in the language of aged Simeon, I was about to exclaim, "Nuc dimittis ſervum ſecundum tuum in pace, quia viderunt occuli mei navis veſtras." Welcome our ſaviours, welcome liberators of the colony; you have been long expected; the hearts of patriots are already attached to you, both from gratitude and zeal for our country. You will learn, with pain the events that took place on the 30th Ventoſe. I ſend you one of my aids, and citizen Drapeau, Secretary of the government, to whom I am under great obligations: They will tell you ſome great truths, upon which I ſhall enlarge hereafter; they will tell you of the infinite obligations which myſelf and the whites are under to citizens P. Leveilles, P. Michel, Thouſant, Louverture, and others. They will inform you that this colony has never been nearer its tomb: one ſingle reſource was left me, and I have employed it very happily: I have done every thing in my power; come approve my operations——ſanction them and all will go well; you will find in me an officer diſpoſed to put in execution every thing which may be ordered by you; to ſecond is, and will be my only ſtudy. I ſhall expect you to dinner this day. I ſhall give no orders but ſuch as proceed from you; every thing will remain in the ſame ſtate. I ſend you, alſo, the good citizen, the virtuous Lechat; what immenſe obligations are we all under to him; may he be uſeful to you.

Signed ETIENNE LAVEAUX.

—

The Preſident returned the following anſwer.

We have received your affectionate letter dear General; we fly to your aſſiſtance; we will puniſh all traitors; we will ſupport the authority of the Military Chief, and we will guarantee the effect of all juſt promiſes. At the moment we anchor in the road, come on board; we will confer together upon the means to be employed to check and prevent new plots; we wait for you with the patience natural to friends who make a feſtival of embracing the heroes of the colony.

SONTHONAX.

The Preſident of the Commiſſion.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the diviſion entered the road; it anchored near the diviſion from Breſt, commanded by citizen Thomes, which arrived the evening before. The next day at ſeven in the morning, the Commiſſion in their Coſthumeus, or official habits, landed. It was ſaluted by twenty-three diſcharges of cannon from every ſhip in the road; the ſalute was repeated by the forts. Upon quitting the boat, the Commiſſion was received by the Governor-General and the Municipality. An immenſe concourſe of citizens, of all ages and ſexes crowded the paſſage; the moſt lively joy is painted on every countenance: the cries of "Long live the Republic! Long live Liberty! long live the Commiſſion! Long live our friend Sonthonax!" proceeded from every mouth. The ſtreets were ſtrewed with flowers; and the female citizens preſented them, and decorated with them the members of the Commiſſion. The members of the Commiſſion were conducted to the Champ de Mars, accompanied by military muſic playing patriotic airs. The national guards and the troops of the line of the garriſon of the Cape were under arms, and lined the ſtreets from the harbour to the Champ de Mars. The moſt perfect harmony prevailed every where notwithſtanding the concourſe of citizens which had collected from the environs to meet the Commiſſion. The Commiſſion being conducted to the Champ de Mars, five chairs were placed upon an amphitheatre. fort he five members of the Commiſſion: the general ſecretary was placed below them oppoſite the Preſident.

ALBANY, July 8.

A letter from Sorrel, Lower Canada, to a gentleman in this city, mentions the murder of a Mr. Paley of that place, and his daughter, a ſhort time ſince; and that two perſons ſuſpected to have perpetrated the deed, are both miſſing, ſuppoſed to have gone into the United States. One of whom has been taken up in this city, and examined before the Recorder, but as no other proof than the letter could be produced, he was diſcharged.—The other perſon referred to, is ſaid to have gone into Vermont.—Mr. Paley was robbed of between 1 and 200 joes.

BURLINGTON, June 8.

There has lately moved from Montague into Northfield, Maſſachuſetts, a family,

consisting of one great grand parent, two grand parents, one husband, one wife, one father, three mothers, one uncle, one brother, one sister, five children, two grand children, one great grand child, and one nephew—yet but six persons in the whole—consisting of four generations.

There are now living in the neighbourhood of Dunstable, Massachusetts, within four miles of each other, relations of the following description, viz. Two great grand parents, six grand parents, ten parents, five husbands, five wives, two brothers, two sisters, two great uncles, three own aunts, ten children, three nephews, three neices, eight grand children, four great grand children, and one great great grand child; the great great grandfather of whom is upwards of 83 years of age, now able to walk abroad; he has had two own children, neither of which are now living, and therefore not included in this list.—The above described relations actually exist, being only twelve persons altogether.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

The contributions of the citizens of Baltimore, for the relief of the sufferers at Charleston, we understand, amounted a few days since to between four and five thousand dollars, and probably by this time to the latter sum. This, considering the present unusual demand for money, cannot be viewed otherwise than as a mark of liberality. The example, if followed by other parts of the union, may tend to relieve many a child of calamity from the gripes of poverty and distress.

—

Extract of a letter from an officer in the western army, dated Grenville.

"Captain Shamburgh arrived last night from Detroit, to which place he had been dispatched by the General, on the 29th ult. with letters to Colonel England the commanding officer there, and has brought from him a letter, informing that he was in hourly expectations of final orders from Lord Dorchester, to evacuate the posts under his command.—That he was so prepared as to avail himself of the shortest notice for that purpose, and that as soon as orders should arrive, he would dispatch an express to this quarter with the information, that they might arrange for the safe delivery of the public works to the troops of the United States."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

His Excellency Don Joseph De Jaudennis, late minister from his Catholic Majesty, with his Lady and Family, left this city yesterday morning for New-Castle, to embark for Spain on board the ship Governor Mifflin, John Dove, master. He was accompanied by his successor the Chevelier De Yrujo, and a number of other friends, who regret his departure, and wished to show him that testimony of their respect.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Harmony, Captain Moore, from Hamburg, which she left the 20th of May. On the 22d, in the North-Sea, the Naze of Norway bearing E. by N. 20 leagues, passed a squadron of Russian men of war of two line of battle ships and two frigates, among them a vice-admiral's flag, steering for the coast of England. On the 30th June spoke the United States brig Sophia, Capt. O'Brien, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, out 5 days. On Tuesday, 5th July, spoke the brig Virginia, from thence for Liverpool, out 6 days. On Thursday, the 7th, spoke the brig Eagle, of New-York, from Norfolk for Madeira, out 9 days. On Tuesday, the 12th, spoke the brig Neptune, from New-York for Hamburg, out 6 days. On Tuesday, the 19th, spoke the ship Victory, from New-York for Belfast, on the edge of soundings, out 36 hours.

Captain Moore mentions his being drove at least one hundred leagues to the eastward by strong S. E. currents, and supposes many vessels bound to the continent in the same situation.

The difference between the city of Hamburg and the French Republic was adjusted by the former paying 500,000l sterling.

Forty-five passengers have arrived in the Harmony.

Captain Pearson, of the schooner Delight, arrived at the fort, from Porto Rico, in lat. 28, was boarded by two French eighty-fours and a fifty gun ship from France; they were steering to the northward and eastward under easy sail, the officers informed, that they were cruizing to intercept the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which they hourly expected to fall in with.

The schr. Expedition, Capt. Swain, from Philadelphia is arrived at St. Thomas's—she was boarded by the Bull Dogsloop of war, off the harbour, and treated politely.

Captain Tinker, of the schooner Kitty and Maria, 17 days from Jean Rebel. On the 18th of June, the Schooner Minerva, Captain Perkins, of Penobscot, from Norfolk. freighted by the British Consul there with a cargo of horses, bound to Cape Nichola Mole, was brought to by the Fort at Jean Rebel. The cargo of horses taken possession of, and the vessel was to be tried in a few days after at Cape Francois. July 4, spoke the brig Diana, of and from Baltimore, bound to the West-Indies, 30 days out, all well, lat. 26, 56, long. 74, 00.

Captain Tinker on his passage was boarded by three New-Providence privateers and treated very politely: He further informs, that the Republicans were making preparations for an attack on Cape Nichola Mole. The shipping at Cape Francois were expected out daily, he sailed from Jean Rebel the 29th of June.

Captain Duplex, of the ship Old Tom, 24 days from Kingston, now at the fort, was plundered by a French privateer—the same which plundered the Betsey and the Hawk, arrived here a few days ago—he has a number of passengers on board.

ANECDOTE.

When Gen. Lincoln went to make peace with the Creek Indians, one of the chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. It was not long before he was desired to move, and in a few moments to proceed, and the request was repeated, till he found himself at the end of the log. The request was then renewed! to which he made answer he could move no farther. "Just so it was with us," answered the tawny chief, "you have moved us back to the sea, and now ask us to go further."

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"I hear that there be divisions among you, and I partly believe it."

IN the social state, obviously framed for the promotion of the common good, a credulous man might suppose that there would be no *divisions*. But this mistake, observation if she had only half an eye, and peeped with that through a glass darkly, would correct. Where only two or three are gathered together, some unsocial, malevolent passion will start up, and forbid their unanimity. But in great and political bodies, among old and rival nations, opinions being as numerous as the individuals, who harbor them, there the clash of faction and the clash of swords will be so often heard that there will be no room left to doubt "divisions."

I believe that I have, somewhere, hinted to my readers that a newspaper lies occasionally on my table. But I survey that weekly map of human life more with the feelings of a moralist than of a politician, and shed tears, rather than wine at the intelligence of a victory. If the public papers recorded the happy marriage, and not the sudden death, if they painted the tranquility of a *Federal*, and not the turbulence of a *French*, government, every son of sensibility would peruse them with rapture. But, especially, at this jarring period, when our ears ring with "*the worlds debate*," it is most painful to turn over pages, which, crowded with recitals of battles, sieges, assassination and slaughter are nothing more than the records of animosity. The old world is rent in pieces by "division." Nothing but "wars" and "fightings" can satisfy the restlessness of France, the pride of England and the stately ambition of Germany. In France there is jangling in the cabinet, as well as the shock of hostile lances in the field. How many wise, how many virtuous men have felt the edge of a revolutionary axe, because they differed in sentiment from a revolutionary tribunal. How many Brittons have found untimely deaths in the dykes of Flanders, who might have been gathered *like a shock of corn in his season*, had not "divisions" among the nations urged them far from peace and the plough. However men may talk of universal benevolence and the amiableness of the charities of life, yet we hear every day, of division among them, and we are forced *fully* to believe it. In our own country, though the weapons of war are sheathed, yet "divisions," frequent and pernicious like the tares and thorns in the parables, arise, and mar the peace of the community. Among the borders of Pennsylvania, "division" touched with the brand the head of the whiskey still and the fiery spirits of insurgency blazed against a government, the first and fairest on the earth. *Division* has been the President of many a "club" and "self-created society:" a scowling monster, more ugly than the "green dragon," whose den we was wont to haunt. Division has looked askance at the treaty, and has even with audacious front adventured to assail Washington, but he *stedfastly smiled* and she vanished away.

Men disagree and divide in minute no less than in momentous questions. My parishioners inform me of various divisions and I partly believe them. Thus I hear that two young girls of equal pretensions to wit and beauty, cannot possibly live in friendship together, for, like the Cæsar and Pompey of Lucan, one cannot bear a rival, and the other is impatient of a superior. I hear that two neighbouring shopkeepers will not even look at each other, nor go to the same tavern, nor walk the same side of a street; all in consequence of an unlucky *division*. The counties will contend for years, which shall enjoy the privilege of a shire, and where the Court-house shall stand, and thus cut out work for lawyers, even before a place is provided for them to wrangle in. Neighbours will squabble about an old tree and an old horse and expend 100 dollars in court fees to determine which shall have the mighty privelege of *putting* out the fire by piling on the wood of the one, and of having a neck broke by riding the other. But what is a more preposterous division than any yet enumerated, is what is called an ecclesiastical dispute. To such an absurd height has this species of contention been carried, that in despite of the opinion of the saint, that a believing wife may convert an infidel husband, church doors have been shut against a *converted* female for pairing with an unconverted mate. Last of all, to end this disgusting catalogue of "divisions," christians professing to worship in concert have pulled each other by the beard, in asserting who should be their minister, and have warred furiously to know, where the *temple of peace* should be erected.

THE LAY PREACHER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merrion township, Montgomery county, on the 14th day of July, near the Black Horse tavern, on the old Lancaster road, a black STEER, with a white streak on his back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ANDREW MYERS.

July 21st, 1796. ‖

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of May last, an apprentice lad, named JACOB CHOOPER; had on, when he went away, an Infantry hat and coat, and took with him other cloathing; he is of a dark complexion, and 20 years of age. Whoever takes up said apprentice, shall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

GEORGE SELLERS.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, in the township of Mannington, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey, on seventh day night last, an indented servant man, named PAUL RAIRDON, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, some pitted with the small pox, sandyish hair and fair complexion; had on, and took with him, a swanskin sailor jacket, homespun shirt and trowsers, and felt hat; a woman went with him, said to be his wife, who has a very mean appearance. Whoever takes up said run-away, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that he may get him again shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ZADOCH STREET.

Mannington, July 18th, 1796. ‖

To be sold, by public vendue,

On the premises, on Saturday, the 20th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if not sold before by private sale, The

LAMB TAVERN,

SITUATE, on the old Lancaster road, 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, lately occupied by Jacob Waggoner, Inn-keeper, deceased; and the plantation or tract or piece of land, thereunto belonging; containing 70 acres and an half, more or less; 40 of which are good woodland, and about 18 thereof meadow, having 2 large orchards on the same, and a nursery of fruit trees, a quarry of fine building stone, and two large kitchen gardens; on which premises are erected, the building occupied as a tavern, fronting the said road, 60 by 20 feet, with a kitchen to the same, and a pump of good water at the door, a well constructed stone barn, 52 by 30 feet, with a walled cellar under the same, a two story stone messuage 20 by about 40 feet, stone smith's shop, with a granary above the same, stone sheds and other improvements for the conveniency and accommodation of a tavern and farm, and in every respect is well calculated for a country seat, and dairy farm.—The whole being in good order and repair, and the meadow and arable ground in a high state of manure. For terms and conditions apply to

JOHN WARNER,

No. 28, North Fourth-street.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Darby township, Delaware county, on the new Lancaster road, on the night of the 21st inst. a bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a small snip on his nose, a long switch tail, which has never been docked, is a natural trotter, and carries gay. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if strayed, only twelve dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES STEEL.

July 22, 1796. ¶

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, near the seven mile stone, on the Bristol road, a small brown C.O W. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL SWICKER.

June 21st, 1796.

WAS committed to the Gaol of Chester county, in the state of Pennsylvania, a person who calls himself ROBERT WALPOLE, and acknowledges he deserted from Col. RUSH FANTINE'S regiment, and Cap. MITCHELL'S company, in the service of the United States, laying at West-Point. His officers are hereby requested to come, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN MILLER, Gaoler.

July 15, 1796. §

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, state of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyson & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a small log house, some orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good springs, and the land in general not hilly nor stony; late the property of Daniel Tyson, deceased. For terms of sale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premises, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-street, or the subscriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Administrator.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away last evening, from the subscriber, an indented servant German man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, named CONRAD FREYBERGER, has grey eyes, a light sallow complexion, his hair, which he wears short, is light coloured and straight, he speaks but little English, though talkative, if indulged, in his own language, or in low Dutch, which he speaks very well; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a baker by trade, and says he came from the Duke of Wertemberg's dominions. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, in the township of Upper-Merion, county of Montgomery, State of Pennsylvania.

ISAAC MOORE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, on the 9th inst. an indented servant lad, named CHARLES ROBESON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, brown hair tied sometimes, is much pitted with the small pox, speaks generally English; had on and took with him, one green linsey coat, a striped pattern jacket, a good felt hat, four home spun shirts, two pair linsey trowsers, one pair yellow and white striped linen ditto, and one pair tow ditto. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any gaol of this or the adjacent states, and will give informotion thereof to Mr. DANIEL VANDERSLICE, No. 89, Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, in New-Providence township, Montgomery county, shall receive the above reward.

PETER CUSTER.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, an apprentice boy, named Henry Rooſin, about five feet ſeven inches high, a little marked with the ſmall pox, and has light coloured hair; nineteen years of age; he took with him a dark blue coat, with large buttons, one yellow ſtriped nankeen coattee, buff caſſimer jacket, one pair of thickſett and one pair of tow trowſers, and a pair of coarſe ſhoes, lately ſoaled. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

LEONARD VANFOSSEN.

June 30th, 1796. *

A FARM and MILLS FOR SALE,

Situated in Gwyned townſhip, Montgomery county.

THE Farm contains 145 acres, about 45 thereof meadow, the remainder arable and timber land; there are on the premiſes a large dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with a pump of good water near the door, a barn, with carriage-houſe adjoining, and a ſufficiency of ſtabling, waggon-houſe, ſheds, &c. a ſtone tenement and kitchen, with a pump and oven therein, an ice-houſe, a ſtore-houſe and ſmoke-houſe, a large ſtone ſmith's ſhop, a ſaw and blade-mill, a griſt mill, in good repair, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of burrs, and two boulting cloths, one ſuperfine. The whole pleaſantly ſituated on Wiſſahiccon creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 6 from the county town, on the main road leading from the Swedes Ford, on Schuylkill, to Coryell's ferry, on Delaware. For terms, and further information, apply to SAMUEL WHEELER, at No. 99, Vine-ſtreet, or to E. WHEELER, on the premiſes.

June 22, 1796. ‡

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a ſmall bay MARE, about 14 hands high, well made, about ſix years old, ſhod all round, and one of her fore feet much worn. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner get the mare again, ſhall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or eight for the mare only. DANIEL MARTIN.

Bucks county, Middletown,
June 28, 1796. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t.b.c.t.f.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:---It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each---one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the field of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, well made, a natural trotter, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and a black mane and tail, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall receive the above reward, or Sixteen Dollars for the mare, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JACOB VANSANDT.

June 15, 1796. *3w. tf.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

SCHEME of a Lottery for raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a ſtone bridge over the river Schuylkill, at the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks.

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn number	500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid to the poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn numbers	15,000
9,400 do. of	15	do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes, 19,946 Blanks.			300,000
30,000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			300,000

All prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of the poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket; ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Reading, May 19, 1769.

Philip Miller, Thomas Dundaſs, Peter Kerſſner, Sebaſtian Miller, William Witman, James May, Daniel Graeff, John Otto, Joſeph Hieſter, John Keim, James Diemer, } Commiſſioners.

Tickets may be had of either of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, at their reſpective places of abode, in the county of Berks,

And at Mr. *Abraham Sherridan's*, No. 102, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ‖6w

TO BE SOLD,

The following valuable places, viz.

1ſt. THE noted Tavern kept for many years by the ſubſcriber, together with 14 acres of land, on which is an orchard of about 230 apple trees. The houſe, out-houſes, barns and ſtables are in good repair, and are now in the tenure of Mr. Robert Meldrem. Said tavern is ſo well known that a more particular deſcription is not neceſſary.

2d The Plantation adjoining ſaid tavern, conſiſting of 150 acres of excellent limeſtone land, 70 acres of which is woodland, and 80 acres cleared, and under good cultivation, with a conſiderble part laid in clover. On this plantation is a ſtone farm-houſe, with a well of good water near the door, and a never failing ſtream of water running through the whole; alſo a proportionable part of orcharding and meadow.

3d. A Lot conſiſting of two acres of Land, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and blackſmith's ſhop; being an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. On this lot is a good well of water, about 30 apple trees, and a lime-kiln.

The above will be ſold all together, or ſeperate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

4th. The place on which the ſubſcriber now reſides, containing about 30 acres of excellent land, with a good orchard, and a new elegant ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, being 40 feet in front and nearly the ſame in depth, with a good kitchen, all very convenient.

5th. A Plantation conſiſting of 150 acres of good land, 70 acres of which is under improvement, with a proportionable quantity of meadow, and 80 acres of woodland, with a farm-houſe ane an orchard on the premiſes, and a never failing ſpring of water near the centre of the place. This plantation will be ſold all together, or in ſeparate lots, as will beſt accommodate thoſe who purchaſe.

The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſion given the firſt of April, 1797.

The whole of the above deſcribed premiſes lie in Bucks county, in the townſhip of Buckingham, on the old York road, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 miles from Corell's ferry. For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM BENNET.

June 1, 1796. tf

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant.* He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, on the 12th inſtant, an indented Negro boy, named JEREMIAH PETER JULIS, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtreight made, and large fore teeth; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, one of which ſtriped, a dark overjacket, two coloured under ditto, a pair of new ſhoes with double leather ſtrings, and an old pair newly mended and hob-nailed. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and lodges him in gaol ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

MOSES COMFORT.

Sixth month, 14th, 1796. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Chriſtopher Marſhall's place, in Love-lane, on the firſt of June inſtant, a fat black COW, with ſhort thick horns, a white ſpot on her head, ſome white on her ſhoulders, a white belly, tail and hind legs. She is a very good milch cow. Whoever takes up ſaid cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM STRUNK.

June 16, 1796. ‖

OFFICE

For the Sale of Real Eſtates,

Is opened by the ſubſcribers, in the town of Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

Where they have for Sale,

SEVERAL large bodies of LAND, lying in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York.

Alſo ſeveral large bodies of LAND, lying in Virginia, Georgia, and ſeveral other ſtates in the union.

THOMAS WRIGHT, & Co.

June 29, 1796. 3m

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and half a mile diſtant from the old Lancaſter road, containing 100 acres, and upwards, of excellent land, a good proportion of which is timber and meadow ground. This place adjoins Little Brandywine creek, has a dwelling, &c. and is well calculated for extenſive water-works; now in the poſſeſſion of John Davis. For terms of ſale, apply to ROBERT RALSTON,

No. 90, South Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1796.

WE, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners appointed by law to take ſubſcriptions for the Gap, New-Port and Wilmington TURNPIKE ROAD, do hereby give notice, that we purpoſe to attend by adjournment for that buſineſs, at the houſe of Samuel Cochran, on the 26th day of the 8th month (called Auguſt) next.

JOSHUA PUSEY,
JACOB LINDLEY,
‡ JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES BOYD.

Cheſter county, 4th Mo. 25th, 1796.

FOR SALE AT

Whiteſide's Tea Warehouſe,

No. 99, North Second-ſtreet,

Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young Hyſon,
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Souchong and
Bohea
} TEAS.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1796. ¶

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the evening of Sunday, the 12th of June, inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named HENRICUS BECKER, but calls himſelf HENRY, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look, black curly heir, his upper lip very black, and not much beard; he ſpeaks low, and I think does not hear well; had on, and took with him, one pair of pumps, one pair of ſoaled ſhoes, one pair of brown cotton ſtockings, nankeen coloured jacket and breeches much faded, a muſlin handkerchief, which he generally wears tied behind, a blue cloth coat lined with dark blue ſhaloon, with large braſs or metal buttons with ſmall knobs on them, a new ſhirt, and a rorum hat; he alſo took with him a Dutch Roman prayer book, and an Engliſh and Dutch grammar. He calls himſelf a butcher, but can do very little at the buſineſs. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaway within 150 miles ſhall have the above reward, if 200 miles Thirty Dollars, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1796. tf.

A valuable Plantation

To be Sold at Private Sale,

CONTAINING about 120 acres, ſituated in the townſhip of Lower Penn's-Neck. The quality of the ſoil is excellent, and a good proportion of woodland and excellent meadow; on the premiſes are a two-ſtory brick houſe, a kitchen and barn, and other out buildings, an apple orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; it lies within four miles of Salem, and three miles of New-Caſtle, well ſituated for market. For terms apply to WILLIAM MECUM, in the ſaid townſhip, in the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey. 6w

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY laſt evening, from the ſubſcriber, an indented German ſervant, aged about 32 years, named JOHANNES GUNEN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has grey eyes, a freſh coloured face, ſhort dark brown hair, he ſpeaks little Engliſh, though talkative, if indulged, he ſays he can ſpeak French, and underſtands it well, low Dutch is his native tongue; he took with him a variety of clothes, is a farmer brought up, ſays he was in the French army ſome time, and then ſet ſail to America from Amſterdam; it is ſuppoſed he wears a ſhort white homeſpun coat, a cocked hat flopped down before, corduroy ribbed breeches, and white jacket. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Tredryffrin, county of Cheſter, and ſtate of Pennſylvania.

¶ WATER LEEVE.

May 23d, 1796.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from a paſture at Kenſington, near the city of Philadelphia, on the night preceding the 25th of May, a BAY HORSE; his main and tail are black, he has a blaze or ſtreak of white in his forehead, extending to his noſe, his tail is uncommnly thin, though longer than uſual, and he carries it low, his head rather large and thick, his feet ſomewhat tender, and exhibit marks of his having been foundered; one or more of them white, he is ſpirited and trots faſt, is about 15 hands and an inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, ſtrong and well made; he is extremely diſpoſed to ſlip his bridle, if left alone. The above reward, with all reaſonable charges, will be given by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who ſhall return ſaid horſe, or give information, ſo that he may be obtained.

ASHBEL GREEN.

North Third-ſtreet, No. 128

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